



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

THE PLEASURE OF MOTORING  
is accentuated  
By wearing MOTOR GLASSES  
Protect the eyes from wind and dust.  
Supplied by  
N. LAZARUS.  
OPTICIAN AND OPTICIAN  
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 19,887.

號七十八百三千九萬一第

日五初月六年申庚

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 20th, 1920.

二拜禮

號廿月七年九國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS JUST LANDED

ALLSOPP'S  
BRITISH  
PILSENER BEER  
BREWED AND BOTTLED AT  
BURTON-ON-TRENT

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR &  
CO., LTD.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Tel. No. 75.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!!  
CARTRIDGES!  
NEWLY ARRIVED.  
SPORTING CARTRIDGES,  
12 10 and 20 bore. Loaded  
with E. C. Powder, a powder  
which gives universal satisfaction.  
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS  
AND AMMUNITION STORE,  
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS  
STORE.  
GLASS ENCHING, SIGN BOARD AND  
MIRROR MARKING.  
CANTON MARKERS IN VARIOUS SIZES.  
Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.  
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING  
UNDER TAKEN.  
TELEPHONE 1212.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY  
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS			
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes	
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	"	10	"
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	"	15	"
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	"	20	"
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	"	25	"
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	"	30	"
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	"	35	"
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	"	40	"
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	"	45	"
12.00 " " 12.30 " "	"	50	"
12.30 " " 1.00 " "	"	55	"
1.00 " " 1.30 " "	"	00	"
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	"	05	"
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	"	10	"
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	"	15	"
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	"	20	"
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	"	25	"
4.00 " " 4.30 " "	"	30	"
4.30 " " 5.00 " "	"	35	"
5.00 " " 5.30 " "	"	40	"
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	"	45	"
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	"	50	"
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	"	55	"
7.00 " " 7.30 " "	"	00	"
7.30 " " 8.00 " "	"	05	"
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	"	10	"
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	"	15	"
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	"	20	"
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	"	25	"
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	"	30	"
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	"	35	"
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	"	40	"
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	"	45	"
12.00 " " 12.30 " "	"	50	"
12.30 " " 1.00 " "	"	55	"
1.00 " " 1.30 " "	"	00	"
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	"	05	"
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	"	10	"
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	"	15	"
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	"	20	"
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	"	25	"
4.00 " " 4.30 " "	"	30	"
4.30 " " 5.00 " "	"	35	"
5.00 " " 5.30 " "	"	40	"
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	"	45	"
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	"	50	"
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	"	55	"
7.00 " " 7.30 " "	"	00	"
7.30 " " 8.00 " "	"	05	"
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	"	10	"
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	"	15	"
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	"	20	"
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	"	25	"
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	"	30	"
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	"	35	"
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	"	40	"
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	"	45	"
12.00 " " 12.30 " "	"	50	"
12.30 " " 1.00 " "	"	55	"
1.00 " " 1.30 " "	"	00	"
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	"	05	"
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	"	10	"
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	"	15	"
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	"	20	"
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	"	25	"
4.00 " " 4.30 " "	"	30	"
4.30 " " 5.00 " "	"	35	"
5.00 " " 5.30 " "	"	40	"
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	"	45	"
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	"	50	"
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	"	55	"
7.00 " " 7.30 " "	"	00	"
7.30 " " 8.00 " "	"	05	"
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	"	10	"
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	"	15	"
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	"	20	"
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	"	25	"
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	"	30	"
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	"	35	"
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	"	40	"
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	"	45	"
12.00 " " 12.30 " "	"	50	"
12.30 " " 1.00 " "	"	55	"
1.00 " " 1.30 " "	"	00	"
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	"	05	"
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	"	10	"
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	"	15	"
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	"	20	"
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	"	25	"
4.00 " " 4.30 " "	"	30	"
4.30 " " 5.00 " "	"	35	"
5.00 " " 5.30 " "	"	40	"
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	"	45	"
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	"	50	"
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	"	55	"
7.00 " " 7.30 " "	"	00	"
7.30 " " 8.00 " "	"	05	"
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	"	10	"
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	"	15	"
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	"	20	"
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	"	25	"
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	"	30	"
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	"	35	"
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	"	40	"
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	"	45	"
12.00 " " 12.30 " "	"	50	"
12.30 " " 1.00 " "	"	55	"
1.00 " " 1.30 " "	"	00	"
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	"	05	"
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	"	10	"
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	"	15	"
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	"	20	"
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	"	25	"
4.00 " " 4.30 " "	"	30	"
4.30 " " 5.00 " "	"	35	"
5.00 " " 5.30 " "	"	40	"
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	"	45	"
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	"	50	"
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	"	55	"
7.00 " " 7.30 " "	"	00	"
7.30 " " 8.00 " "	"	05	"
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	"	10	"
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	"	15	"
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	"	20	"
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	"	25	"
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	"	30	"
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	"	35	"
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	"	40	"
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	"	45	"
12.00 " " 12.30 " "	"	50	"
12.30 " " 1.00 " "	"	55	"
1.00 " " 1.30 " "	"	00	"
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	"	05	"
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	"	10	"
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	"	15	"
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	"	20	"
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	"	25	"
4.00 " " 4.30 " "	"	30	"
4.30 " " 5.00 " "	"	35	"
5.00 " " 5.30 " "	"	40	"
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	"	45	"
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	"	50	"
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	"	55	"
7.00 " " 7.30 " "	"	00	"
7.30 " " 8.00 " "	"	05	"
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	"	10	"
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	"	15	"
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	"	20	"
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	"	25	"
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	"	30	"
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	"	35	"
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	"	40	"
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	"	45	"
12.00 " " 12.30 " "	"	50	"
12.30 " " 1.00 " "	"	55	"
1.00 " " 1.30 " "	"	00	"
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	"	05	"
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	"	10	"
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	"	15	"
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	"	20	"
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	"	25	"
4.00 " " 4.30 " "	"	30	"
4.30 " " 5.00 " "	"	35	"
5.00 " " 5.30 " "	"	40	"
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	"	45	"
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	"	50	"
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	"	55	"
7.00 " " 7.30 " "	"	00	"
7.30 " " 8.00 " "	"	05	"
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	"	10	"
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	"	15	"
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	"	20	"
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	"	25	"
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	"	30	"
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	"	35	"
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	"	40	"
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	"	45	"
12.00 " " 12.30 " "	"	50	"
12.30 " " 1.00 " "	"	55	"
1.00 " " 1.30 " "	"	00	"
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	"	05	"
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	"	10	"
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	"	15	"
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	"	20	"
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	"	25	"
4.00 " " 4.30 " "	"	30	"
4.30 " " 5.00 " "	"	35	"
5.00 " " 5.30 " "	"	40	"
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	"	45	"
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	"	50	"
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	"	55	"
7.00 " " 7.30 " "	"	00	"
7.30 " " 8.00 " "	"	05	"
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	"	10	"
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	"	15	"
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	"	20	"
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	"	25	"
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	"	30	"
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	"	35	"
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	"	40	"
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	"	45	"
12.00 " " 12.30 " "	"	50	"
12.30 " " 1.00 " "	"	55	"
1.00 " " 1.30 " "	"	00	"
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	"	05	"
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	"	10	"
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	"	15	"
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	"	20	"
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	"	25	"
4.00 " " 4.30 " "	"	30	"
4.30 " " 5.00 " "	"	35	"
5.00 " " 5.30 " "	"	40	"
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	"	45	"
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	"	50	"
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	"	55	"
7.00 " " 7.30 " "	"	00	"
7.30 " " 8.00 " "	"	05	"
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	"	10	"
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	"	15	"
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	"	20	"
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	"	25	"
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	"	30	"
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	"	35	"
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	"	40	"
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	"	45	"
12.00 " " 12.30 " "	"	50	"
12.30 " " 1.00 " "	"	55	"
1.00 " " 1.30 " "	"	00	"
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	"	05	"
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	"	10	"
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	"	15	"
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	"	20	"
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	"	25	"
4.00 " " 4.30 " "	"	30	"
4.30 " " 5.00 " "	"	35	"
5.00 " " 5.30 " "	"	40	"
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	"	45	"
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	"	50	"
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	"	55	"
7.00 " " 7.30 " "	"	00	"
7.30 " " 8.00 " "	"	05	"
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	"	10	"
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	"	15	"
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	"	20	"
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	"	25	"
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	"	30	"
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	"	35	"
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	"	40	"
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	"	45	"
12.00 " " 12.30 " "	"	50	"
12.30 " " 1.00 " "	"	55	"
1.00 " " 1.30 " "	"	00	"
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	"	05	"
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	"	10	"
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	"	15	"
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	"	20	"
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	"	25	"
4.00 " " 4.30 " "	"	30	"
4.30 " " 5.00 " "	"	35	"
5.00 " " 5.30 " "	"	40	"
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	"	45	"
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	"	50	"
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	"	55	"
7.00 " " 7.30 " "	"	00	"
7.30 " " 8.00 " "	"	05	"
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	"	10	"
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	"	15	"
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	"	20	"
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	"	25	"
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	"	30	"
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	"	35	"
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	"	40	"
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	"	45	"
12.00 " " 12.30 " "	"	50	"
12.30 " " 1.00 " "	"	55	"
1.00 " " 1.30 " "	"	00	"
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	"	05	"
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	"	10	"
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	"	15	"
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	"	20	"
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	"	25	"
4.00 " " 4.30 " "	"	30	"
4.30 " " 5.00 " "	"	35	"
5.00 " " 5.30 " "	"	40	"
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	"	45	"
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	"	50	"
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	"	55	"
7.00 " " 7.30 " "	"	00	"
7.30 " " 8.00 " "	"	05	"
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	"	10	"
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	"	15	"
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	"	20	"
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	"	25	"
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	"	30	"
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	"	35	"
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	"	40	"
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	"	45	"
12.00 " " 12.30 " "	"	50	"
12.30 " " 1.00 " "	"	55	"
1.00 " " 1.30 " "	"	00	"
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	"	05	"
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	"	10	"
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	"	15	"
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	"	20	"
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	"	25	"
4.00 " " 4.30 " "	"	30	"
4.30 " " 5.00 " "	"	35	"
5.00 " " 5.30 " "	"	40	"
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	"	45	"
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	"	50	"
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	"	55	"
7.00 " " 7.30 " "	"	00	"
7.30 " " 8.00 " "	"	05	"
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	"	10	"
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	"	15	"
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	"	20	"
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	"	25	"
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	"	30	"
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	"	35	"
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	"	40	"
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	"	45	"



## THE GREATEST "CATCHING" ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Do you want every CHINESE to know your NAME?  
If so, ADVERTISE IN OUR CHINESE ALMANAC.  
WHY should YOU ADVERTISE IN OUR CHINESE ALMANAC?

## REASON:

1. ALL classes of CHINESE PEOPLE in CHINA and abroad MUST KEEP a copy of IT.
2. IT is the BOOK of CONSTANT REFERENCE of the CHINESE.
3. EVERY CHINESE consults IT AT LEAST once a day for LUCKY THINGS in their daily ACTIONS and EVENTS.
4. IT is the CHEAPEST of ADVERTISING in the LONG RUN.
5. OUR ALMANAC is an UNPRECEDENTED PUBLICATION of the ORIENT being an improvement upon all other editions in PRINTING, and in ARRANGEMENT of SUBJECT MATTERS.
6. THE ALMANAC ALWAYS occupies the MOST PROMINENT PLACE of a shop, office and house.
7. ITS CIRCULATION is ALL OVER CHINA and other foreign countries where there are CHINESE.
8. Therefore YOUR ADVERTISEMENT will be NOTICED EVERY DAY, EVERYWHERE and by EVERY CHINESE.

For further particulars apply—

THE CHINESE ALMANAC ADVERTISING CO.,  
75, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

## SALE OF WATERPROOFS

20% OFF  
MARKED PRICES

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

MACKINTOSH

&amp; CO. LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 29.

JUST ARRIVED

## FRENCH PERFUMERY

Toilet Soaps. Perfumes.  
Rice Powder. Tooth Paste.

"Gellé Frères."

UNIVERSAL IMPORT &amp; EXPORT CO.,

HOTEL MANSIONS (Top Floor).

P.O. Box 343.

Hongkong.

Telephone 3422.

108]

THE LEADING BRANDS

of

MANILA CIGARS

EL PALACIO

&amp;

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO.

SOLE AGENTS

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE  
CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE No. 151.

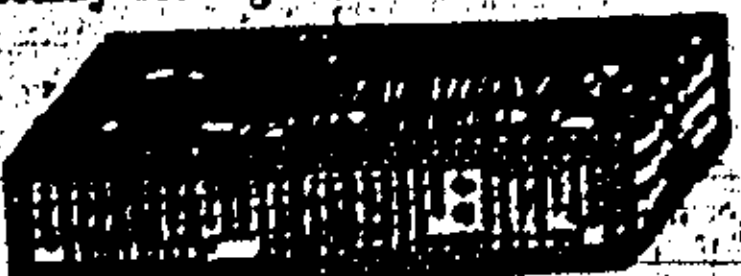
HOTEL MANSIONS.

90

## HEALTH V. SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI PASTE STABS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI or other kinds of Soup-stuffs REGULARLY you escape SICKNESS, as all our Products, being manufactured from Floor of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Method, can be EASILY DIGESTED and give you GOOD HEALTH and STRENGTH.

Large quantities have been exported to various parts in the World. Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.



THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong, Nos. 47 & 49, Collyer Quay Road, Tel. No. 2230.  
BRANCH OFFICE—Shanghai, Nos. 430 and 431, Nanking Road.  
FACTORIES—Hongkong, Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay; and Shanghai, No. 71, North Sochow Road.

## EDUCATION IN HONGKONG

## WHAT HONGKONG SPENDS AND WHAT IT SHOULD SPEND.

The report on the Education Department of Hongkong for 1919, recently published, contains an interesting review of the work being done in this connection, but, although the estimates for 1920 indicate that the policy of the local Government is progressive, a little consideration will show that the Colony is far behind the times in the matter of education.

In the old days education was chiefly the care of the Churches and other religious bodies, aided by the gifts of pious benefactors, whose generosity is still in evidence in the old foundations of the Universities, Public Schools and Grammar Schools of the United Kingdom.

For the last fifty years, however, it has been considered to be the duty of the State to see that educational facilities are provided for the whole juvenile population of the United Kingdom, and to supplement the deficiencies of voluntary schools by State Aid, and by the provision of elementary schools at the cost of the taxpayer.

In Hongkong we are in a peculiar position: we acquired the Colony in order to provide a convenient and safe depot for the exchange of the commodities of the West for those of the East: an exchange which (if deleterious drugs be excepted) has manifestly resulted to the mutual advantage of both parties.

In the course of eighty years a large and polyglot population has been attracted to the Colony, and a large native community has been born under the British flag.

To justify our continued occupation of this former fragment of China it is surely our duty not only to provide protection from violence and injury, but also to make the Colony an example of all that is best in Western Civilization.

After protection comes public health, and after public health, the education of the rising generation.

The provision of nourishment for the mind and brain is surely as essential to the production of the perfect citizen as the security of the food supply and the distribution of wholesome water.

What is Hongkong doing for education? Here we have the dual system of voluntary and Government schools, but there is no system of education for the whole Colony. The voluntary schools cater for as many pupils as the generosity of their supporters coupled with the Government grant in aid can provide for. The Government schools supplement this provision.

But the supply is not equal to the actual demand, and falls very far short of the potential demand—that is, the demand that would be created if education here were made universal and compulsory as it is at home. In Hongkong no parent is under any obligation to see that his or her child is educated.

## CHILD POPULATION AND SCHOOL POPULATION.

The last Census was taken in 1911 and shows that there were then about 70,000 children of school age (5 to 15) in the Colony, of whom over half were boys.

No one can doubt that the juvenile population of the Colony has increased considerably since 1911, yet the Report of the Director of Education for 1919 shows that only 25,315 pupils attend school in the Colony.

The Report unfortunately does not give the ages of the pupils, nor does it give the exact numbers of the boys and girls respectively, but it is understood that in the higher classes schools pupils attend until the age of 10.

It may safely be assumed that there are 100,000 boys and girls in the Colony between the ages of 5 and 19, of whom only about one quarter attend school.

But of course the bulk of the 25,000 school children are under 10. If the figure of 20,000 is accepted to represent the children between 5 and 15 at school, it appears that 2 out of 7 children of that age are being educated, leaving 5 out of every 7 (that is, 50,000 children) to swell the population of idlers, vagabonds, thieves, sweated labourers, and servile maid servants.

It has already been stated that there is no legal obligation on parents to provide education; further than that there is no law in the Colony to prevent any child of any age from being employed in any occupation (except feather cleaning and rag picking), however injurious to the health or morals of the child.

In a letter to the Sanitary Board dated 15th August, 1919, the Colonial Secretary writes that "the Government is fully in sympathy with the suggestion that the employment of children for long hours daily, or their employment in any dangerous or unhealthy occupation should be prohibited, but it appears that the presence of children in factories and workshops is largely due to the fact that the parents, having no place for their idle curdly, are obliged to take their children with them when they go to work." Further that "it seems expedient" (before passing legislation on the subject) "to make a commencement by providing much wider facilities for vernacular education. One of the results would be that the children of the poorer classes would be kept in school while their parents were at work. It is hoped to deal with this matter shortly."

The method of dealing with the matter adopted by the Government appears (from the 1920 Estimates) to be two grants of \$10,000 each towards Elementary Vernacular schools and schools provided by the Confucian Society.

\$20,000 for the education of 50,000 children is not a large sum; but it is a step in the right direction.

The Census to be taken next year will give definite data on the subject from which a comprehensive policy can be framed on modern lines.

It has been argued that if children were not allowed to work they might starve, as their mothers cannot earn enough for them? Why? The only reason must be that the mother's labour is "sweated." There is no shortage of labour, and no reason why a "living wage" should not be paid to such mother, sufficient for herself and her child whilst the latter is at school.

## EXPENDITURE IN HONGKONG.

The estimated population of the United Kingdom in 1913 was 46,000,000, the estimated normal revenue (excluding War Expenditure) is £906,000,000 of which £46,000,000 (approximately) is paid out of the General Revenue for education. Probably a similar sum is paid out of the Rates for the same purpose, making a total of about 22 per cent of the population.

The population of Hongkong is probably considerably over 600,000; the net amount of the Education Estimate for 1920 (deducting school fees) is \$172,348, or about 60 cents, say 2s. 3d., per head.

It is true that the Education Estimates do not include the cost of upkeep of buildings, which fall under a different vote, but it is improbable that such cost would have much effect upon the average.

Hongkong also contributes \$1,200 a year out of the Public Revenues to the City Hall Museum and Library, the only public Museum and Library in the Colony. Do we get the Museum we deserve?

The \$21,000 per annum granted to the University is another paltry aid to education which hardly affects the average.

In addition to paying an income-tax of 6s. in the £ (30 per cent) the ratepayer in London pays a rate of 1s. 9d. in the £ (of his assessed rent) for education (84 per cent).

The Hongkong ratepayer pays 18 per cent of his rent for police, road-lighting, and water, etc.; only 2s. 7d. in the £ against Rates ranging in England from 10s. to 15s. in the £. Tobacco and liquor duties are proportionately light, and Excess Profits and Corporation Taxes nonexistent. An increase of 2 per cent only in the rates would produce \$320,000—enough to raise the expenditure on Education to \$700,000, or nearly double the estimate for 1920; the total would be equivalent to an Education Rate of 10d. in the £ of assessed rent, less than half the London Rate.

The estimated revenue of Hongkong for 1920 is \$15,314,000; estimated net expenditure on education \$172,348, or less than 1 per cent of the revenue.

The figures quoted above show that in a normal year 51 per cent of the Imperial Revenue is spent on education in the United Kingdom, to which the ratepayers add another 51; or a total of 102 per cent.

From every point of view, therefore, Hongkong can spend more, and Hongkong should spend more on education.

## PRESSING NEEDS.

The supply of schools is unequal to the present demand. All the schools are full to overflowing; 115 applicants were refused admission to the Saiyungpui School in one month in 1919. There are 50,000 children without school.

The charitable inclined of Hongkong (and the past has shown us that there are many such) need not wait to be taxed for the spread of education. Dozens of societies are always appealing for funds for their schools which are of all grades, for all races, and either sectarian or non-sectarian. Each donor can choose the school he (or she) favours most.

But two of the best schools in the Colony, where boys are not only instructed, but educated, special attention being given to the training of character, and the development of body as well as mind, are in urgent need of funds.

St. Paul's College requires \$40,000 to pay off the debt on its new hotel. The Diocesan Boys' School wants \$40,000 for new school buildings.

The Diocesan Boys' School for Europeans, Eurasians and Chinese, has always had the highest reputation for a thoroughly good English education. It is housed in one of the oldest buildings in the Colony, cramped for space indoors and out. The Government has offered to buy the old school site and buildings, and to grant a fine site of 17 acres on a hill overlooking Yaumatei Station, provided the Committee can raise the funds for building.

Here is an opportunity for some of our wealthy citizens—Let them put part at least of the amount they have saved by freedom from Income-tax and Excess Profits and low Rates during the last two years into this Building Fund as a sort of conscience money!

The Estimates for 1921 will no doubt show a further expansion of the Government's progressive policy; and it is to be hoped that a vote will be included for a new building for the Saiyungpui School for many years half housed in a makeshift, yet awaiting the decision of the Director of Education of being "excellent throughout" and producing "a considerable revenue from school fees."

F. B. L. BOWLEY.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE (MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ)].

## FORGERY.

Hornam Singh pleaded guilty to forgery.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.) said that prisoner had sworn in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Wood, that he had seen another Indian sign a promissory note and that was subsequently proved to be false.

Mr. W. H. Drummond, on behalf of prisoner, pleaded for leniency. He produced a certificate from the managing Director of the To Yuen Restaurant at West Point, where prisoner had been employed as a watchman for the last twelve years, speaking of prisoner's diligence, faithfulness and honest service, and stating that his character had been excellent.

Prisoner was 42 years of age and was a married man. He had been in the Colony for over twenty years. He was also a money-lender and had had no trouble up to the present.

His Lordship, in sentencing prisoner, said that he was informed that prisoner's character, as far as was known, was a good one. It was quite possible that the man owed prisoner the money. These men were far too anxious, when they had a claim, perhaps a good one, to attempt to support the same, by evidence which could not be proved. There was a great deal too much of that and he had occasion to warn money-lenders in that court that they should stop these dangerous practices. He had warned them that some day they would have to pay the penalty for practices of this sort. He took into consideration prisoner's previous good character but it was impossible for him to overlook the matter. He sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. J. R. WOOD, ACTING PRINCIPAL JUSTICE.]

## RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

Chung Ming pleaded guilty to having returned to the Colony in contravention of an order of banishment for 20 years passed against him on June 16th, 1919. He was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

Ip Ying pleaded guilty to having returned to the Colony in contravention of an order of banishment for life passed against him on May 20th, 1920. He was sentenced to three years' hard labour.

Wong Chan Ng, with three aliases, pleaded guilty to having returned to the Colony in contravention of an order of banishment for life passed against him on June 17th, 1917. He was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

Lo Fat pleaded guilty to having returned to the Colony in contravention of an order of banishment for life passed against him on June 19th, 1919. He was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

## ALLEGED ARSON.

Tang Kin Hi was indicted on four counts—(1)—Unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to two unnumbered houses, and one store, property of Chan Lin Tai, causing damage estimated at \$1,000.

(2)—Unlawfully and maliciously wounding a bullock, the property of the same Chinese.

(3)—Unlawfully and maliciously did cut and wound a pig belonging to the same Chinese.

(4)—Unlawfully cutting and wounding the owner of all the above property, Chan Lin Tai.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the second charge, and was sentenced to two years' hard labour. He will be tried on the remaining charges to-morrow morning.

## AN EXPERT CHILD STEALER.

Chan Wan was indicted for child-stealing on two different dates.

Mr. P. Jacks, Acting Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. J. Orniston, H. N. Beaupaire, C. Laidlaw, F. Lafleur, J. C. de S. Botelho, F. J. V. Jorge and R. M. Gutierrez. The following, who were called, were absent:—Messrs. A. C. Johnstone, Wong Pik Tsin, F. Ellis and D. A. Goodwin.

Mr. Jacks said that the facts of the case were briefly as follows:—Two Chinese lads, Tsui Pui and Yung Hing, 17 and 15 years of age, were on January 10th, hawking between Yaumatei and Tai-tok-tai when the prisoner came up to them and offered them six cents if they would show him the way to Tai-tok-tai. They did so, and were given ten cents. The man entered into further conversation with the boys, conducted them to a tea shop and treated them to tea, and finally took them to a Hakka village in the New Territories and sold them to two different families. Yung Hing managed to escape, and, after a while, came back to Hongkong and met the prisoner. He threatened to inform the Police if the prisoner did not effect the release of the other lad, Tsui Pui. This the prisoner consented to do, and, one day in June, the prisoner, accompanied by four little boys, and Yung Hing, took ferry for Lau Tso. The prisoner gave Yung Hing 40 cents, and asked him to pay the ferry hire for the boys. A district watchman, seeing this action, got suspicious, and questioned the boys. Finally, the prisoner and Yung Hing were both arrested. The latter was afterwards released by the Police, and would give evidence against the prisoner.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty on all three counts, and His Lordship passed sentences of five years' hard labour on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

## AN EXPLANATION TO THE JURY.

Yesterday morning, of the thirty jurymen called, seven were pressed for service into the Chief Justice's Court, and the remainder were requested to go into the Police Department Sharply Criticised.

When opening the Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wood called the jurymen closer to him and said that he wished to make an explanation as to what had happened in the morning, both for the satisfaction of the general public, and the officers of the Court, as well as, more particularly, for the satisfaction of the jurymen present who had been inconvenienced by the morning's occurrence. It had been intended to open his Court as usual as the jurymen had been released from the Chief Justice's Court, but when that time arrived, it was found that none of the prisoners had been brought to the Court, and they (the jury) were relieved and asked to return at 2.15 p.m. Since then he had asked the Registrar and the Police to find out on whom the responsibility rested for the absence of the prisoner. Enquiry showed that the responsibility rested entirely with the Police Department. The system, continued Mr. Wood, was for a letter to be sent by the Crown Solicitor to the Captain-Superintendent of Police containing a list of prisoners who would be required on each day. This had been done by the Crown Solicitor, so that it was the duty of the Police to obtain and produce in Court the prisoners required. He (Mr. Wood) was asking the Registrar to communicate to the Captain-Superintendent of Police a statement showing the inconvenience caused by the neglect of duty on the part of the Police officers. Mr. Wood said he regretted very much the serious inconvenience which had been caused to all those who take part in the administration of justice in his Court. The fault, as he had told them, was entirely that of members of the Police Department, and he thought it fair to the officers of the Court to make this public statement.

When the kidnapping case had concluded at 5.30 p.m. yesterday, Mr. Justice Wood told the jurors to attend again to-day. Of the four gentlemen who did not answer to their names when called, two lived in Kowloon. The other two had been summoned by the Registrar, and, if they were unable to give satisfactory excuses they would be fined.

## INDIAN FINANCIAL POSITION

## GOVERNMENT'S ACTION APPROVED.

The opinion in Calcutta, June 21st, of the Simla *commissioners* amongst the heads of banks, commercial houses and those in a position to know about such things is very favourable (says an *Englishman* representative). They all think that this action on the part of the Government will tend to strengthen the financial position which is usually weak at about this time of the year. The action, they say, almost unanimously, has not come too early. It was the only course before the Government. As a matter of fact, Government postponed doing what it is doing up to the last possible moment. The removal of the restriction on the import of gold, it was stated, would curb smuggling. Government's offer of Rs. 15 per sovereign for a period of 21 days was in order to draw out hoarded coin, for after that the sovereign will only be worth Rs. 10. Besides Government by allowing the unrestricted import of gold was ensuring to the average Indian the availability of the commodity that was used largely for marriage purposes, as ornaments and dowry, and which at a time of restrictions led to the melting down of coins of the realm for the purpose, despite the penalty that was imposed on such a procedure. The position was exactly the same with regard to silver. Coins were being melted down when people found they could import silver but not export it. There was no reason why the export of silver should not be permitted now that the value of the rupee had dropped to 14.64. This position would not make it worth the while of the exporter to export coins of the realm. The free passage of metals will bring exchange nearer to the market basis. The drop in the exchange will put a stop to demand for remittance home and trade will be adjusted. It was impossible to say whether exchange would rise or fall. If the export position was improved the market would be firmer. The head of a big bank stated that the drop in the rate of Councils had no effect on the market, which was steady to firm at present with no sign of weakness. The market opened cautiously on Monday morning with little demand for remittance. Everybody agreed that the terms of the new loan were very satisfactory from the public point of view and ought to encourage the continuation of previous issues. Up to now the new loan has had no effect upon 30 per cent Government securities, which are still at 98. What effect it is likely to have it is not yet possible to say.



# MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN. THE RECENT SHOOTING OF A CHINESE CONSTABLE. ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

William John Williams, employed as a Fitter Inspector in the Naval Yard, was charged with the manslaughter of a Chinese Detective Lo Kam on July 3rd.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. F. E. Nash.

The following were the jurors empanelled: Messrs. A. Ballew, A. Borello, H. A. B. Conant, B. M. Castro, F. P. Shoff, D. Hall, and A. E. McCartney. Prisoner did not object to any of the jurors.

The Attorney-General in his opening statement, said the prisoner was charged with the manslaughter of a Chinese constable who was on duty on special patrol near the prisoner's house on the night of July 3rd. The case was rather an unfortunate one, and he therefore thought it well to remind the jury, though no doubt they knew the position, to be well guarded against the influence of sentiment in their decision. He was sure all felt for the prisoner. He must have been greatly distressed when he found that he had shot an innocent man, and still more distressed when he found that the man had afterwards died. Prisoner was in a very unfortunate position, standing his trial for having caused the death of a fellow man, but on the other hand, one could not but feel regret for the constable, who down in the execution of his duty by one of the very persons whose property he was trying to protect. One was tempted to think that the lot of a constable was indeed a hard one, in addition to running risk of life and limb from the criminal classes, he had also to run the risk of being shot and killed by the law-abiding public whom he was there to protect. Further, his sympathies with the family of the deceased must not blind them to the position of the prisoner, but on the other hand, their sympathies with the prisoner must not blind them to the fact, if he were convicted, that by his rash act he caused the death of a fellow creature. He (the Attorney-General) had referred to this question of sentiment because he wanted to ask the jury to do their best to banish it from their minds. Some of them might sympathize with one side and some with the other, but he would have a tendency to weigh the evidence in accordance with his sympathies, and he asked them to correct that tendency and to view the case calmly and coldly on the depositions. If they felt inclined to sympathize with the constable and his family, he would ask them to think of the very distressing position of the prisoner. They were inclined to have their feelings more moved by the prisoner's side of the matter, he would ask them to think how they would regard the case if one of themselves were the constable and had been shot, as he was from the inside. He would not have them decide the case on these considerations only, but he put these aspects to them first in order to remove any bias. The facts were quite simple. The prisoner lived in a terrace at the east end of Kennedy Road. Certain burglaries had been reported to the police from that terrace and other parts of Kennedy Road, and a special patrol was put on at night to prevent any further burglaries and arrest the burglars. That patrol had been carried out for some time and on the night in question, July 3rd, a detective and another constable, the deceased, went out from No. 2 Station about 11.30 p.m. and from the terrace where the patrol was level. They proceeded to look around the terrace, examining the pillars and around the back, and walked about, apparently quite freely and openly, in front of the terrace. The prisoner apparently was watching them from upstairs. They eventually went and sat on the steps of his house. After a little while they heard a noise from the next door house, No. 34. Deceased went up to see the cause of it, and either as he was going down or as he was returning around the pillar, the stories varied—suddenly a shot was heard and the constable fell wounded in the leg. The shot was fired from inside the hall by the prisoner. The wound was a very serious one, causing severe hemorrhage, and in spite of what was done for him, the constable died of that wound. The constable went around the terrace quite calmly, and that fact and the fact that they went and sat down deliberately on the steps of this house where they could be seen from inside should have been sufficient to tell anyone that they were probably not of the criminal class. Their actions gave a good reason for supposing that they might be policemen. Prisoner had put up the defence that by accident he discharged the rifle. He (the Attorney-General) would put it to the jury that the rifle did not go off by accident, and that prisoner fired it intentionally. He was also going to submit that, in the circumstances of this case, even if the shot was fired accidentally the prisoner was still guilty of manslaughter. Before the prisoner fired the shot, he leveled the rifle at the constable, he gave no challenge and he did not put on the light which would have shown him the character of the people outside, since as soon as the light went on, had they been burglars they would have run away. At the Police Station prisoner made no statement at all, but before the Magistrate he made a long statement (which the Attorney-General proceeded to read).

Granting that the prisoner's nerves were all "jumpy", the Attorney-General submitted that the conclusion the jury ought to come to was that the shot was fired deliberately, but if they were not satisfied on that point.

Mr. Jenkin: Would your Lordship permit prisoner to have a say? He feels that he is extremely today.

His Lordship: Yes, certainly.

The Attorney-General continued that if the jury found that the rifle was fired accidentally, then he was going to say that the rifle was levelled at the constable unnecessarily. Prisoner's life was in no danger. No danger to life or limb threatened him, since he was behind a locked door with a firearm. The only danger was these two men sitting quietly on the steps outside the house. For a man to point a loaded firearm at another within the distance that a firearm would carry was an assault. That was a very sound provision of the law. It was also law that if a man pointed a loaded firearm unnecessarily at another man and the firearm went off accidentally and killed the latter, the man who levelled the gun was guilty of manslaughter. That, he thought, was sound common sense. (Counsel quoted authority on that point). A man in danger of life or limb, cornered or trying to prevent the commission of some forcible and atrocious crime, was justified in raising a firearm to the man attacking him, or the man whom he was trying to prevent, but there must be reasonable apprehension of danger to life and limb before he was justified in doing that, and it he raised it unnecessarily and it went on, even accidentally, the man who levelled it was guilty of manslaughter. In this case deceased was sitting on the steps and the steps were steep. He was shot in the leg, so that the rifle must have been pointed downwards at a considerable angle and not at all in the position in which ordinarily it would be accidentally discharged.

The Chinese Detective who accompanied the deceased on the night of the shooting, gave similar evidence to that which he gave at the Magistrate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin, witness said that they were sent to Kennedy Road on the night in question to catch thieves. They were not sent there merely to frighten people away.

Now if you want to succeed in catching a man, you take every precaution you can in not letting yourself be seen. Yes; that is why we were sitting in the dark.

You also take the precaution of not making a noise. Yes. In reply to a further question on the same point, witness admitted that they moved about cautiously on the night in question before the shot was fired. He did not hear any police whistles blown before the shot was fired. There had been a number of burglaries in the district. He did not know whether the men who were attempting to commit the burglaries were determined or not. Deceased and he were both carrying revolvers because they expected that they might have to use them. He could not see into the house, but he was inside the house could see a person who was standing on the steps.

Sergeant Kelly, who was the next witness, was cross-examined at length by Mr. Jenkin, during the course of which he said that he had a conversation with the prisoner on June 10th when the latter complained that he saw two men walking about the place in a suspicious manner. Witness replied that it might be two of his men. The patrol was started on May 15th. He thought that that after that date that the residents of the place should have been free from apprehension. The men might have been of a particularly determined character. That was why the detectives went armed. The detectives had gone armed ever since the Gresson Street affair. It was hard to say if in the Vancaval district there was more crime than in other, especially criminal, districts. One of the burglaries in Kennedy Road had been of a particularly determined type for a pane of glass was smashed. He had picked up a paper made of rag in the house of Mr. Evans. The smoke from the burning rag was sometimes dangerous, and was useful for suffocating persons. The first intimation Mr. Williams received of the patrol was on the night of June 10th. The residents of the locality had reason for being in a state of panic. Attacks had been made at night and in daylight. The attack made on Mrs. Green was violent, and the attack on Mrs. Reed, which was three days before the shooting. Their state of apprehension was reasonable, as the men were determined and were prepared to go to any length. It was possible for a trigger to go off accidentally if the finger was placed on it.

Re-examined by the Attorney-General, witness said that the constable was one of snatching. He was not afraid by the throat. By "determined" he meant that the man would go to any length. The reason why he thought that murder might be committed was because the men had gone to the extent of smashing a pane of glass.

After Dr. To, had given medical evidence similar to that which he gave at the Magistrate, Inspector Kent went into the box.

In his cross-examination he said that the rifle must have been levelled at the shoulder and then fired; otherwise it would have been impossible for the bullet to have entered the knee. Mr. Williams had told him that he meant to bag one of the men.

Mr. Jenkin: This additional statement makes the statement at the Magistrate entirely different.

Witness: It does not make it different. Mr. Jenkin said that the words "I meant to bag one of them" made it look as if the shooting was a deliberate affair.

Witness replied that those were prisoner's own words. He did not take the statement down at the time as he was busy, and was another with blood. He had not made a record of it since. The statement made at the Magistrate was drawn from his memory. The statement about "bagging" the man was made for the first time that day. He had not referred to it before because he thought it was not admissible, as the man had not been cautioned. The rule was that the man should be cautioned before he made a statement. He did not think prisoner qualified the statement, as he was in a state of confusion and was distressed. He had not made any enquiries about prisoner.

Now, Inspector Kent, you are a fair man and I will tell you this, that Williams is going into the box and is going to say that this statement of yours that he stated, sometime in the early hours of the morning of July 4th that he had deliberately, as the case is, fired a gun at these men, is entirely untrue. Now he was confused; the man who was listening was pretty busy looking after a constable who was seriously injured. Now is it not possible under the circumstances, that there was a misunderstanding?

Witness replied that Mr. Williams was confused and did not understand what he was talking about. "I did not imagine the conversation" added the Inspector.

Continuing, witness said he did not know what prisoner's mind was before, hand—whether it was a deliberate attempt or not. He said he intended to get one of the men. There were other persons nearby, but he did not know whether they heard the statement.

Sergeant Kelly, re-called, said he did not hear the statement made by prisoner that he intended to "bag" one of the men. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Witness then went into the box and the lengthy statement he made at the Magistrate was read out to him. In reply to questions from his Counsel (Mr. Jenkin), witness said that burglars had been on his verandah about five times. On the date concerned in the case he had been on the watch from 11.30 p.m. to 4 a.m. He carried the gun at the trail and crept down stairs. The gun was held underneath his arm. He had never fired a rifle till he was in Hongkong. He did not deliberately aim his gun at either of the men. He did not deliberately discharge it.

The discharging of the gun, which subsequently wounded the man, was absolutely unintentional. He attributed the discharge of the gun to the state he was in at the time. He considered his life to be in danger. He wished to point out that in this statement there was a paragraph to the effect that the burglars were successful in entering the house. They had removed a pane of glass, but they did not enter as he and his friend were too quick for them. He was married and had a daughter, nine years old, a son, seventeen years, and another daughter, sixteen years old. The residents of the terrace were in a state of panic owing to these burglaries. His own family were going in fear of their lives. He denied making the statement to Inspector Kent that he intended to "bag" one of the burglars.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General, prisoner admitted that he said he thought they were thieves and that it was a very regrettable incident. When he spoke to Inspector Kent about his nerves he was warned not to say anything. He was convinced at the time that the men were thieves. In the first place a detective would not act in the manner as they did in that they were detectives, they would have concealed themselves. He considered his life was in danger. He had a loaded rifle in his hand to frighten the thieves away. He did not think that his finger was on the trigger more than a minute before the gun went off. The rifle went off when the man ascended the steps.

You say "I raised my rifle to let them see I was armed—I thought they had seen me inside the door." Do you really ask the jury to believe this?—I am stating the honest truth.

Do you really suggest that you held the rifle pointing at these two men for the sole purpose of showing them you were armed?—I did not point it at them.

You must have pointed it, otherwise you would not have shot one.

Witness showed the way he held his rifle and the Attorney-General remarked that it was not a safe way of holding a rifle. Witness said his intention was to frighten them. His nerves were quite jumpy at the time.

Don't you think it was grossly careless to point a rifle at two men who were sitting on your steps, with a finger on the trigger when your nerves were bad?—I did that to frighten them.

Did you really think that? These two men were sitting on the steps and paying no attention to the rifle and did not know whether you were standing there—did you really think that you were going to frighten them from behind closed doors?—I did think so.

Did you hear of a single case of violence?—Not in that terrace.

You don't remember having told Inspector Kent that you meant to "bag" the man?—No.

In reply to the Judge, witness said he had a Police whistle in the house but could not find it.

Sergeant-Commander Babington said that prisoner had been under his care for some time. He was suffering from neurotic and was easily excited. He considered that when the gun was fired prisoner was in a bad state of nerves.

Lieut. Thornton, R.G.A. gave evidence as to the pull of the rifle. He said it was possible for a rifle to be discharged unintentionally when a person was in a state of excitement. He had seen that occur on a rifle range.

This closed the case for the defence and Mr. Jenkin said it would save time if his Lordship directed Counsel on what points they should address the jury.

His Lordship said the first point would be—Did defendant intend to fire at deceased, or otherwise? Second, did he deliberately point the rifle at deceased or the other man without actually meaning to bag one of them? made it look as if the shooting was a deliberate affair.

Witness replied that those were prisoner's own words. He did not take the statement down at the time as he was busy, and was another with blood. He had not made a record of it since. The statement made at the Magistrate was drawn from his memory. The statement about "bagging" the man was made for the first time that day. He had not referred to it before because he thought it was not admissible, as the man had not been cautioned. The rule was that the man should be cautioned before he made a statement. He did not think prisoner qualified the statement, as he was in a state of confusion and was distressed. He had not made any enquiries about prisoner.

Now, Inspector Kent, you are a fair man and I will tell you this, that Williams is going into the box and is going to say that this statement of yours that he stated, sometime in the early hours of the morning of July 4th that he had deliberately, as the case is, fired a gun at these men, is entirely untrue. Now he was confused; the man who was listening was pretty busy looking after a constable who was seriously injured. Now is it not possible under the circumstances, that there was a misunderstanding?

Witness replied that Mr. Williams was confused and did not understand what he was talking about. "I did not imagine the conversation" added the Inspector.

Continuing, witness said he did not know what prisoner's mind was before, hand—whether it was a deliberate attempt or not. He said he intended to get one of the men. There were other persons nearby, but he did not know whether they heard the statement.

Sergeant Kelly, re-called, said he did not hear the statement made by prisoner that he intended to "bag" one of the men. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Witness then went into the box and the lengthy statement he made at the Magistrate was read out to him. In reply to questions from his Counsel (Mr. Jenkin), witness said that burglars had been on his verandah about five times. On the date concerned in the case he had been on the watch from 11.30 p.m. to 4 a.m. He carried the gun at the trail and crept down stairs. The gun was held underneath his arm. He had never fired a rifle till he was in Hongkong. He did not deliberately aim his gun at either of the men. He did not deliberately discharge it.

The discharging of the gun, which subsequently wounded the man, was absolutely unintentional. He attributed the discharge of the gun to the state he was in at the time. He considered his life to be in danger. He wished to point out that in this statement there was a paragraph to the effect that the burglars were successful in entering the house. They had removed a pane of glass, but they did not enter as he and his friend were too quick for them. He was married and had a daughter, nine years old, a son, seventeen years, and another daughter, sixteen years old. The residents of the terrace were in a state of panic owing to these burglaries. His own family were going in fear of their lives. He denied making the statement to Inspector Kent that he intended to "bag" one of the burglars.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General, prisoner admitted that he said he thought they were thieves and that it was a very regrettable incident. When he spoke to Inspector Kent about his nerves he was warned not to say anything. He was convinced at the time that the men were thieves. In the first place a detective would not act in the manner as they did in that they were detectives, they would have concealed themselves. He considered his life was in danger. He had a loaded rifle in his hand to frighten the thieves away. He did not think that his finger was on the trigger more than a minute before the gun went off. The rifle went off when the man ascended the steps.

You say "I raised my rifle to let them see I was armed—I thought they had seen me inside the door." Do you really ask the jury to believe this?—I am stating the honest truth.

Do you really suggest that you held the rifle pointing at these two men for the sole purpose of showing them you were armed?—I did not point it at them.

You must have pointed it, otherwise you would not have shot one.

Witness showed the way he held his rifle and the Attorney-General remarked that it was not a safe way of holding a rifle. Witness said his intention was to frighten them. His nerves were quite jumpy at the time.

Don't you think it was grossly careless to point a rifle at two men who were sitting on your steps, with a finger on the trigger when your nerves were bad?—I did that to frighten them.

Did you really think that? These two men were sitting on the steps and paying no attention to the rifle and did not know whether you were standing there—did you really think that you were going to frighten them from behind closed doors?—I did think so.

Did you hear of a single case of violence?—Not in that terrace.

You don't remember having told Inspector Kent that you meant to "bag" the man?—No.

In reply to the Judge, witness said he had a Police whistle in the house but could not find it.

Sergeant-Commander Babington said that prisoner had been under his care for some time. He was suffering from neurotic and was easily excited. He considered that when the gun was fired prisoner was in a bad state of nerves.

Lieut. Thornton, R.G.A. gave evidence as to the pull of the rifle. He said it was possible for a rifle to be discharged unintentionally when a person was in a state of excitement. He had seen that occur on a rifle range.

This closed the case for the defence and Mr. Jenkin said it would save time if his Lordship directed Counsel on what points they should address the jury.

His Lordship said the first point would be—Did defendant intend to fire at deceased, or otherwise? Second, did he deliberately point the rifle at deceased or the other man without actually meaning to bag one of them? made it look as if the shooting was a deliberate affair.

Witness replied that those were prisoner's own words. He did not take the statement down at the time as he was busy, and was another with blood. He had not made a record of it since. The statement made at the Magistrate was drawn from his memory. The statement about "bagging" the man was made for the first time that day. He had not referred to it before because he thought it was not admissible, as the man had not been cautioned. The rule was that the man should be cautioned before he made a statement. He did not think prisoner qualified the statement, as he was in a state of confusion and was distressed. He had not made any enquiries about prisoner.

Now, Inspector Kent, you are a fair man and I will tell you this, that Williams is going into the box and is going to say that this statement of yours that he stated, sometime in the early hours of the morning of July 4th that he had deliberately, as the case is, fired a gun at these men, is entirely untrue. Now he was confused; the man who was listening was pretty busy looking after a constable who was seriously injured. Now is it not possible under the circumstances, that there was a misunderstanding?

Witness replied that Mr. Williams was confused and did not understand what he was talking about. "I did not imagine the conversation" added the Inspector.

Continuing, witness said he did not know what prisoner's mind was before, hand—whether it was a deliberate attempt or not. He said he intended to get one of the men. There were other persons nearby, but he did not know whether they heard the statement.

Sergeant Kelly, re-called, said he did not hear the statement made by prisoner that he intended to "bag" one of the men. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Witness then went into the box and the lengthy statement he made at the Magistrate was read out to him. In reply to questions from his Counsel (Mr. Jenkin), witness said that burglars had been on his verandah about five times. On the date concerned in the case he had been on the watch from 11.30 p.m. to 4 a.m. He carried the gun at the trail and crept down stairs. The gun was held underneath his arm. He had never fired a rifle till he was in Hongkong. He did not deliberately aim his gun at either of the men. He did not deliberately discharge it.

The discharging of the gun, which subsequently wounded the man, was absolutely unintentional. He attributed the discharge of the gun to the state he was in at the time. He considered his life to be in danger. He wished to point out that in this statement there was a paragraph to the effect that the burglars were successful in entering the house. They had removed a pane of glass, but they did not enter as he and his friend were too quick for them. He was married and had a daughter, nine years old, a son, seventeen years, and another daughter, sixteen years old. The residents of the terrace were in a state of panic owing to these burglaries. His own family were going in fear of their lives. He denied making the statement to Inspector Kent that he intended to "bag" one of the burglars.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General, prisoner admitted that he said he thought they were thieves and that it was a very regrettable incident. When he spoke to Inspector Kent about his nerves he was warned not to say anything. He was convinced at the time that the men were thieves. In the first place a detective would not act in the manner as they did in that they were detectives, they would have concealed themselves. He considered his life was in danger. He had a loaded rifle in his hand to frighten the thieves away. He did not think that his finger was on the trigger more than a minute before the gun went off. The rifle went off when the man ascended the steps.

You say "I raised my rifle to let them see I was armed—I thought they had seen me inside the door." Do you really ask the jury to believe this?—I am stating the honest truth.

Do you really suggest that you held the rifle pointing at these two men for the sole purpose of showing them you were armed?—I did not point it at them.

You must have pointed it, otherwise you would not have shot one.

Witness showed the way he held his rifle and the Attorney-General remarked that it was not a safe way of holding a rifle. Witness said his intention was to frighten them. His nerves were quite jumpy at the time.

Don't you think it was grossly careless to point a rifle at two men who were sitting on your steps, with a finger on the trigger when your nerves were bad?—I did that to frighten them.

Did you really think that? These two men were sitting on the steps and paying no attention to the rifle and did not know whether you were standing there—did you really think that you were going to frighten them from behind closed doors?—I did think so.

Did you hear of a single case of violence?—Not in that terrace.

You don't remember having told Inspector Kent that you meant to "bag" the man?—No.

In reply to the Judge, witness said he had a Police whistle in the house but could not find it.

Sergeant-Commander Babington said that prisoner had been under his care for some time. He was suffering from neurotic and was easily excited. He considered that when the gun was fired prisoner was in a bad state of nerves.

Lieut. Thornton, R.G.A. gave evidence as to the pull of the rifle. He said it was possible for a rifle to be discharged unintentionally when a person was in a state of excitement. He had seen that occur on a rifle range.

This closed the case for the defence and Mr. Jenkin said it would save time if his Lordship directed Counsel on what points they should address the jury.

His Lordship said the first point would be—Did defendant intend to fire at deceased, or otherwise? Second, did he deliberately point the rifle at deceased or the other man without actually meaning to bag one of them? made it look as if the shooting was a deliberate affair.

Witness replied that those were prisoner's own words. He did not take the statement down at the time as he was busy, and was another with blood. He had not made a record of it since. The statement made at the Magistrate was drawn from his memory. The statement about "bagging" the man was made for the first time that day. He had not referred to it before because he thought it was not admissible, as the man had not been cautioned. The rule was that the man should be cautioned before he made a statement. He did not think prisoner qualified the statement, as he was in a state of confusion and was distressed. He had not made any enquiries about prisoner.

Now, Inspector Kent, you are a fair man and I will tell you this, that Williams is going into the box and is going to say that this statement of yours that he stated, sometime in the early hours of the morning of July 4th that he had deliberately, as the case is, fired a gun at these men, is entirely untrue. Now he was confused; the man who was listening was pretty busy looking after a constable who was seriously injured. Now is it not possible under the circumstances, that there was a misunderstanding?

Witness replied that Mr. Williams was confused and did not understand what he was talking about. "I did not imagine the conversation" added the Inspector.

Continuing, witness said he did not know what prisoner's mind was before, hand—whether it was a deliberate attempt or not. He said he intended to get one of the men. There were other persons nearby, but he did not know whether they heard the statement.

Sergeant Kelly, re-called, said he did not hear the statement made by prisoner that he intended to "bag" one of the men. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Witness then went into the box and the lengthy statement he made at the Magistrate was read out to him. In reply to questions from his Counsel (Mr. Jenkin), witness said that burglars had been on his verandah about five times. On the date concerned in the case he had been on the watch from 11.30 p.m. to 4 a.m. He carried the gun at the trail and crept down stairs. The gun was held underneath his arm. He had never fired a rifle till he was in Hongkong. He did not deliberately aim his gun at either of the men. He did not deliberately discharge it.

The discharging of the gun, which subsequently wounded the man, was absolutely unintentional. He attributed the discharge of the gun to the state he was in at the time. He considered his life to be in danger. He wished to point out that in this statement there was a paragraph to the effect that the burglars were successful in entering the house. They had removed a pane of glass, but they did not enter as he and his friend were too quick for them. He was married and had a daughter, nine years old, a son, seventeen years, and another daughter, sixteen years old. The residents of the terrace were in a state of panic owing to these burglaries. His own family were going in fear of their lives. He denied making the statement to Inspector Kent that he intended to "bag" one of the burglars.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General, prisoner admitted that he said he thought they were thieves and that it was a very regrettable incident. When he spoke to Inspector Kent about his nerves he was warned not to say anything. He was convinced at the time that the men were thieves. In the first place a detective would not act in the manner as they did in that they were detectives, they would have concealed themselves. He considered his life was in danger. He had a loaded rifle in his hand to frighten the thieves away. He did not think that his finger was on the trigger more than a minute before the gun went off. The rifle went off when the man ascended the steps.

You say "I raised my rifle to let them see I was armed—I thought they had seen me inside the door." Do you really ask the jury to believe this?—I am stating the honest truth.

Do you really suggest that you held the rifle pointing at these two men for the sole purpose of showing them you were armed?—I did not point it at them.

You must have pointed it, otherwise you would not have shot one.

Witness showed the way he held his rifle and the Attorney-General remarked that it was not a safe way of holding a rifle. Witness said his intention was to frighten them. His nerves were quite jumpy at the time.

Don't you think it was grossly careless to point a rifle at two men who were sitting on your steps, with a finger on the trigger when your nerves were bad?—I did that to frighten them.

Did you really think that? These two men were sitting on the steps and paying no attention to the rifle and did not know whether you were standing there—did you really think that you were going to frighten them from behind closed doors?—I did think so.

Did you hear of a single case of violence?—Not in that terrace.

You don't remember having told Inspector Kent that you meant to "bag" the man?—No.

In reply to the Judge, witness said he had a Police whistle in the house but could not find it.

Sergeant-Commander Babington said that prisoner had been under his care for some time. He was suffering from neurotic and was easily excited. He considered that when the gun was fired prisoner was in a bad state of nerves.

Lieut. Thornton, R.G.A. gave evidence as to the pull of the rifle. He said it was possible for a rifle to be discharged unintentionally when a person was in a state of excitement. He had seen that occur on a rifle range.

This closed the case for the defence and Mr. Jenkin said it would save time if his Lordship directed Counsel on what points they should address the jury.

His Lordship said the first point would be—Did defendant intend to fire at deceased, or otherwise? Second, did he deliberately point the rifle at deceased or the other man without actually meaning to bag one of them? made it look as if the shooting was a deliberate affair.

Witness replied that those were prisoner's own words. He did not take the statement down at the time as he was busy, and was another with blood. He had not made a record of it since. The statement made at the Magistrate was drawn from his memory. The statement about "bagging" the man was made for the first time that day. He had not referred to it before because he thought it was not admissible, as the man had not been cautioned. The rule was that the man should be cautioned before he made a statement. He did not think prisoner qualified the statement, as he was in a state of confusion and was distressed. He had not made any enquiries about prisoner.

Now, Inspector Kent, you are a fair man and I will tell you this, that Williams is going into the box and is going to say that this statement of yours that he stated, sometime in the early hours of the morning of July 4th that he had deliberately, as the case is, fired a gun at these men, is entirely untrue. Now he was confused; the man who was listening was pretty busy looking after a constable who was seriously injured. Now is it not possible under the circumstances, that there was a misunderstanding?

Witness replied that Mr. Williams was confused and did not understand what he was talking about. "I did not imagine the conversation" added the Inspector.

Continuing, witness said he did not know what prisoner's mind was before, hand—whether it was a deliberate attempt or not. He said he intended to get one of the men. There were other persons nearby, but he did not know whether they heard the statement.

Sergeant Kelly, re-called, said he did not hear the statement made by prisoner that he intended to "bag" one of the men. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Witness then went into the box and the lengthy statement he made at the Magistrate was read out to him. In reply to questions from his Counsel (Mr. Jenkin), witness said that burglars had been on his verandah about five times. On the date concerned in the case he had been on the watch from 11.30 p.m. to 4 a.m. He carried the gun at the trail and crept down stairs. The gun was held underneath his arm. He had never fired a rifle till he was in Hongkong. He did not deliberately aim his gun at either of the men. He did not deliberately discharge it.

The discharging of the gun, which subsequently wounded the man, was absolutely unintentional. He attributed the discharge of the gun to the state he was in at the time. He considered his life to be in danger. He wished to point out that in this statement there was a paragraph to the effect that the burglars were successful in entering the house. They had removed a pane of glass, but they did not enter as he and his friend were too quick for them. He was married and had a daughter, nine years old, a son, seventeen years, and another daughter, sixteen years old. The residents of the terrace were in a state of panic owing to these burglaries. His own family were going in fear of their lives. He denied making the statement to Inspector Kent that he intended to "bag" one of the burglars.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General, prisoner admitted that he said he thought they were thieves and that it was a very regrettable incident. When he spoke to Inspector Kent about his nerves he was warned not to say anything. He was convinced at the time that the men were thieves. In the first place a detective would not act in the manner as they did in that they were detectives, they would have concealed themselves. He considered his life was in danger. He had a loaded rifle in his hand to frighten the thieves away. He did not think that his finger was on the trigger more than a minute before the gun went off. The rifle went off when the man ascended the steps.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE**  
FRENCH LOTTERY LOAN 5 PER CENT. 1919.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above-mentioned Loan are advised that the Bonds have arrived at the HONGKONG INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE and will be delivered against receipt.  
Hongkong, July 19th, 1920. [1226]

## LOST

ON Saturday July 17th, probably in the Peak tram, a GOLD BAR BROOCH set with 2 diamonds and a sapphire. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to 40, The Peak.  
[1227]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES  
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLAWEES"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being loaded at their risk into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GUTHRIE, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.  
Hongkong, July 19th, 1920. [1228]

## NOTICE

WE have this day REMOVED our Office to the Top Floor of Nos. 260 & 262, DE VOUX ROAD CENTRAL (Messrs. Kwong Sang Hong's main premises).  
MOW PUNG & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, July 19th, 1920. [1224]

## NOTICE

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. HERBERT WILLIAM LOOKER in our Firm ceased on the 30th June, 1920.  
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON.  
Hongkong, July 1st, 1920. [1133]

## NOTICE

WE are vacating our present premises on Sui-31st, and removing temporarily to No. 19, LAM HUI STREET (next to Mee Cheong, photographer). In order to avoid, as much as possible, the packing for removal of the stocks at present displayed, we are offering for a few weeks only Smoking Requisites, Cigars and Egyptian Cigarettes, Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco at reductions of 15 per cent., 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively.  
TALABUEBA FILIPINA,  
10, DE VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL, Telephone 3559.  
Hongkong, July 2nd, 1920. [1143]

**PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.**  
Corner of Hapshing & Harkow Roads.  
Tel. 4444 Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.  
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS, TERMS MODERATE.  
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—  
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.  
[77]

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.  
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, G.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.  
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.  
Motor Lauch "Dayspring."  
[78]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

New Shipment of

**FROZEN SMOKED FISH**

SELECTED FILLETS 60 cents per lb.

PINNAN HADDOCKS 50

SELECTED KIPPERS 40

RED HERRINGS 30

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

## INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, July 28th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th to WEDNESDAY, the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 13th, 1920. [1199]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, July 28th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th to WEDNESDAY, the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 13th, 1920. [1197]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, July 28th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th to WEDNESDAY, the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
General Agents for  
THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, July 13th, 1920. [1198]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 25 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1920, at rate of 10 per Share.

The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, August 9th, 1920, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 20th July to SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1920, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, July 13th, 1920. [1202]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY, August 10th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, August 3rd to TUESDAY, August 10th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD, Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 17th, 1920. [1217]

TO LET

CORRUGATED IRON GODOWN at

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Alexandria Buildings.

[1139]

FOR SALE

NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including

Whiffy Table for crushing and concentrating Ore. Just arrived.

For particulars apply—

CARYLEO & COMPANY, Machinery Department.

[996]

FOR SALE

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, 87, The Peak.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexander Buildings.

[66]

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON and after this date advertisements of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under a special heading in the "Hongkong Daily Press" at a charge of

\$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS (if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID).

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Those who prefer their advertisements of this description to be displayed in one inch space, as headlines, must give instructions accordingly and will be charged at the old rate.

Letters are lying at this Office for—  
Boxes P, Q, U.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of Sir C. P. CHAN, C.M.G., on MONDAY, July 26th, 1920, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Account to the 31st May, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st July to 26th July, both days inclusive.

C. B. BROWN, Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 14th, 1920. [1208]

A. G. DA ROCHA, IS THE AUCTIONEER.

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The

Concurred will sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, July 20th, 1920, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room.

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND EFFECTS.

Also

25 cases Morgan's Cleaning and Polishing

50 cases Laundry Bar Soap.

30 cases Powerful Lamps.

40 Photo Frames.

50 Fancy Ladies' Swimming Caps.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

HAVING been favoured with the instructions received from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY,

July 21st, 1920, at 11 A.M., at Nos. 18 and 20, Wyndham Street.

THE WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND SHOW CASES OF THE SHOP "HOME OF FASHION"

Comprising—

Ladies' Sweaters, Blouses, Day and Evening

Dresses, Hats, Singers' Sewing Machines,

Electric Fans, Furniture and Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

PUBLIC AUCTION

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MESSRS. LAMBERT BROTHERS have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on FRIDAY,

the 23rd day of July, 1920, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria.

Hongkong.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria in the Colony

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office as SECTION 5 of INLAND LOT No. 425, together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 5, West Terrace Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855 created by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated 17th April, 1855 amounting to rent \$6.46 Area 2539 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

MESSRS. LAMBERT BROTHERS, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 6th, 1920. [1162]

VISITORS TO CANTON

Should purchase

BY THE PEAK RIVER

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD

With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.

PRICE 3/6

On Sale at

Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WALKER, Ltd.

Messrs. BARNES & CO.

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.

Canton

## INTIMATIONS

Delightful & Refreshing for Summer use.

Watson's

Ye Olde English

LAVENDER WATER

\$1.25 \$2.00 \$3.75

Watson's

EAU DE

COLOGNE

(Cloche d'Argent brand)

A perfume that will satisfy the most

critical—in elegant crystal globe

bottles.

\$1.00 \$1.75 \$3.25

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[11]

BIRTH.

HONGKONG—At "Cheltondale," The Peak,

on July 18th, the wife of RICHARD

HANCOCK, of a daughter. [1235]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DE VOUX RD., C

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 20TH, 1920.

GERMAN "BLUFF" CALLED.

Just over a year has passed since the

signing of the Treaty of Peace with

Germany, and the history of the past year

in Germany has been one of persistent

effort to evade many of most important

conditions. Nobody, however, could have

been so foolish as to believe that a robust,

militant nation of eighty millions of people

would suddenly abandon all the arrogance

and aggressiveness in which it had been

carefully trained, and nurtured, and

henceforth, as by some magic wand, submit

with meekness and humility to all the

severe but just penalties which the Treaty

of Peace imposed. That much was

foreshadowed by the vote of the German

National Assembly at Weimar which

acquiesced in the Treaty by 237 votes

against 138. The Governments which

Germany has had since the collapse of the

Monarchy may have recognised the impera-

tive necessity of faithfully fulfilling all

the pledges given on Germany's behalf in

the Treaty; but no group of men

functioning as a Government in Germany

at the present stage of her history can

so completely control a people bitterly

disappointed by the results of the war as

to ensure unanimous acquiescence in the

Treaty conditions. We have seen every

effort brought to bear upon the Allies by

Germany to consent to important modifica-

frustrating the designs of the Treaty.

The Germans have also steadily resisted,

on one plea or another, the fulfilment of

the pledge for the reduction of their mili-

tary forces to the limit imposed by the

Treaty, and France a few months ago

deemed it essential to occupy the Ruhr

Valley region as a measure of protection

against a German military development.

Finally there has been the strong effort on

Germany's part to evade the reparations

provisions, especially in regard to coal

supplies. Every German effort has been

met, however, by a firmness and decision

on the part of the Allied Governments

which has shown Germany that the Treaty

of Versailles is not to be regarded as "a

scrap of paper." It has been made clear

and plain that the conditions are to be

fulfilled by Germany to the utmost

limit of her capacity. The Allies have

been prepared to listen to and carefully

consider reasons why this and that

condition of the Treaty cannot be fulfilled,

but these. Conferences have made it clear

to the German people not only that the

Allies are not to be "bluffed," but that

a policy of honest effort on Germany's part

to fulfil her pledges is more likely to prove

of immediate advantage to Germany than

a policy of resistance, passive or active.

On the whole there is no reason to be

dissatisfied with the progress which has

been made during the past year in getting

the German nation to thoroughly under-

stand the nature of its obligations, and the

determination of the Allies to enforce them

to the fullest extent. It is a very hopeful

sign that the stability of the Government

in Germany has been so little affected by

the many crises which have arisen over

the Treaty conditions. Stable Government



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.  
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)  
AMERICA CUP.  
CONDITION OF COMPETITORS.

New York, July 17th.  
The crews of both the yachts spent a busy day repairing the damage sustained yesterday. There is no doubt both are equally fit for to-morrow's race.  
Sir Thomas Lipton had a long conference with his experts when every detail of the first race was carefully reviewed and to-day's strategy was mapped out. It has transpired that before finishing the race the Shamrock sustained an accident to her bowsprit, which would have left her as helpless as the *Resolute*, had the accident occurred earlier. The faulty spar has now been replaced.

## THE SECOND RACE.

SANDY HOOK, July 18th.  
Both the boats crossed the starting line practically simultaneously at 1.45 this afternoon. The wind was the lightest possible. The *Resolute* seemed to outdo the *Shamrock*. The beating windward swell seemed to be troubling the challenger. Both the boats approached the first mark in the triangular course increasing their speed. The *Resolute* rounded it in 43.33 min. 43 sec., and the *Shamrock* in 43.33 min. 50 sec. The latter had to make five attempts at rounding, and when she succeeded the *Resolute* was two miles ahead. The *Shamrock* now seemed to be hopeless, but shortly afterwards the wind shifted completely, turning the tables. The *Shamrock* was gaining rapidly. Nevertheless, with the continuation of the fluky weather, the *Resolute* rounded the second mark in 43.33 min. 48 sec. The *Shamrock* was just half an hour behind drifting.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## RUMOURS REGARDING "RESOLUTE."

New York, July 18th.  
The *Resolute's* docking gave rise to a flood of rumours which practically swamped betting momentarily. Experts admit that they are puzzled at the *Shamrock*, which they describe as "a real freak." Both boats underwent their final trial spins. The Weather Bureau forecasts light southerly wind.  
[This message was despatched prior to the first race, which was won by the *Shamrock*.]

## SECOND RACE "OFF."

SANDY HOOK, July 18th.  
The second race was declared off at 7.30, owing to no wind. The *Resolute* had a long lead.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.  
M. DE LA CROIX'S CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT.

SPA, July 17th.  
Closing the Conference, M. de la Croix announced that discussions on reparations would be continued by a committee of two representatives of the Great Powers and of Germany at a meeting in Geneva in a few weeks time. The Conference then ended.

## BRITISH PREMIER OPPOSED TO MILITARY INTERVENTION.

SPA, July 17th.  
The Conference concluded after a statement by Mr. Lloyd George emphasizing that he was opposed to military intervention. The failure to carry out the conditions would be the fault of those rock-throwers of consequences.  
The President announced that a committee of representatives of the Allies and Germany would meet in Geneva in a few weeks to settle points on the reparations question not settled at Spa.

UNREST IN IRELAND.  
FIGHTING IN LIMERICK.

LONDON, July 17th.  
Eighty soldiers accompanying policemen entered Limerick at three o'clock this morning intending to make arrests. They were fired on from the windows and took cover and returned the fire. Fighting lasted for an hour.  
A civilian was seriously wounded and seven persons were taken prisoner. The authorities' casualties are unknown.

BRITAIN AND SOVIET RUSSIA.  
CANADA CONTRACT CANCELLED.

LONDON, July 17th.  
The American Soviet Bureau states that in the event of the deportation of the Bolshevik agitator Nuorteva from England, the Canadian contract, mentioned on July 13th, will be cancelled.  
Nuorteva recently arrived in England from New York on an irregular passport. He has a very sinister reputation in the United States. It is believed that he has already been deported from England.

## LATEST CABLES.

## OIL IN ALASKA.

## PROSPECTORS ALREADY IN FIELD.

LONDON, July 17th.  
The *Daily Mail's* New York correspondent says that Mr. Daniels and Mr. Payne, who are visiting the Alaskan coal-fields, are also investigating reports of the discovery of oil in south-west Alaska. A destroyer sent to the spot reported that 35,000 acres have already been staked by prospectors.

## OBITUARY.

New York, July 18th.  
The death is announced of Courtney, the Cornell University coach.

## EARLIER CABLES.

TURKISH TREATY.  
ALLIES STAND FIRM.

LONDON, July 17th.  
The Allied reply to the Turkish Note with reference to the Turkish Treaty declines to modify the clauses relating to Thrace, Smyrna, the Syrian frontier or Armenia. Regarding the regime in the Straits, the reply says emphatically that there can be no question as to the necessity of taking effective measures to prevent another betrayal of the cause of civilization by a Turkish Government, but the Allies have decided to grant the Turkish request, as a riparian Power, for the right to appoint a delegate on the Straits Commission.  
The reply emphasises that Turkey's intervention in the war prolonged the conflict by at least two years, causing the loss to the Allies of several millions of pounds. It recalls the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, Macedonia and Armenia as showing the necessity of ending the Empire of the Turks over other nations. It declares that if Turkey refuses to sign peace, or still more, if she is unable to re-establish authority in Anatolia, the Allies may be driven to reconsider the arrangement with reference to Constantinople, in which connection the Allies had grave doubts, by ejecting the Turks from Europe once and for all.  
The Turks are given until July 27th to sign the Treaty.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.  
OPENING OF FORMER GERMAN ROUTES.

WASHINGTON, July 14th.  
Arrangements have been completed to reopen the former Norddeutsche Lloyd routes to American shipping. They were completed at a conference between Admiral Benson, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and officials of the United States Mail Steamship Company. The Board recently allocated fifteen ex-German passenger vessels for the Company's operations.  
Admiral Benson, interviewed, said the arrangement was purely American and would result in inestimable benefit to the American merchant marine. The Company had given an assurance that no German capital would be invested therein. The agreement with the Norddeutsche Lloyd provided for the use of docks and harbour facilities on a fixed-price basis only.

## COTTON PRICE.

## SUDDEN JUMP RECORDED.

NEW YORK, July 18th.  
July cotton shot up 105 points and August 103. Other futures advanced between 15 and 80 points. The jump is due to covering by dealers on the short new crop for delivery.

## NEW SWIMMING RECORD.

NEW YORK, July 18th.  
Miss Bleistrey broke the woman's swimming record by covering 300 metres in 4 minutes 43 3/5 seconds.

THE U.S. PRESIDENCY.  
A RIFT IN THE THIRD PARTY.

CHICAGO, July 18th.  
The members of the Committee of Forty-Eight representing the moderate elements at the Convention of the Third (so-called Farmer-Labor) Party, who bolted from the Convention, adjourned without making any arrangements to place a separate Presidential ticket in the field.

## MEXICAN GENERALS CAPTURED.

MEXICO CITY, July 18th.  
The War Department announces the capture near Monterrey of the Revolutionary Generals Pablo, Garlow, Garcia, Jose Santos and Gonzalez, whom it considers headed the recent revolt.

## LATEST CABLES.

THE BOLIVIAN REVOLT.  
AIMS OF NEW GOVERNMENT.

BUNOES AIRS, July 18th.  
Escalier, the leader of the Bolivian Republican Party, interviewed prior to his departure to join the new Bolivian Government, declared that the latter did not contemplate a policy hostile to foreign States, particularly to the Chile Government, but to submit its just aspirations to the League of Nations.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 18th.  
A message from La Paz says the new Government has banished President Gutierrez, all the Cabinet members and six leaders of the late Government. The Provisional Government has appointed Jose Carrasco as Foreign Minister.

## MEXICAN STRIKE.

## OIL-WORKERS ASK FOR INCREASE.

MEXICO CITY, July 18th.  
Ten thousand workers in the petroleum fields at Tampico have struck, demanding a 75 per cent. increase in wages.

## COAL EXPORTS.

## RESTRICTIONS TO REMAIN.

LONDON, July 17th.  
Sir Robert Horne, receiving a deputation of Newcastle coalowners, declined to remove the restrictions on coal exports. The Government, he said, had to consider national rather than local interests, and public utility services in some districts were already suffering from lack of reserves.

## NEW AERIAL SERVICE.

## LONDON TO GLASGOW.

LONDON, July 17th.  
Messrs. Beardmore have decided to institute a regular passenger, mail and goods aeroplane service between London and Glasgow, with a stoppage at Hull. The time taken to cover the distance by aeroplane will be five hours, as compared with ten hours by rail.

## THE DAVIS CUP.

## AMERICA DEFEATS BRITISH ISLES.

LONDON, July 17th.  
At Wimbledon, in the Davis Cup competition, W. T. Tilden and W. N. Johnston (America) beat J. C. Parke and Lieut. Col. A. R. F. Kingscote (British Isles), 6-3, 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2. America thus won the tie and has gained the honour of challenging the holders of the Cup, Australia.  
The British players put up an unexpectedly great fight, volleying magnificently. A feature of the Americans' play was their hurricane slugging, but they did not approach the form which they showed against the Frenchmen at Eastbourne.

## KING'S PRIZE AT BISLEY.

## WON BY SOUTH AFRICAN SHOT.

LONDON, July 17th.  
Sergeant F. H. Morgan of South Africa won the King's Prize with a score of 287.

## FRENCH FLAG INSULTED.

## ANOTHER PROTEST TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, July 17th.  
The French Charge d'Affaires has protested to the German Government against the Reichswehr commander permitting the singing of a "Deutschland über Alles" after the Reichswehr had saluted the Tricolour flying on the French Embassy on France's National Day. The protest points out that the incident evoked disagreeable demonstrations on the part of the crowd.

## EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN LOS ANGELES.

## NO SERIOUS DAMAGE.

LOS ANGELES, July 17th.  
Three severe earthquake shocks were felt here to-day. The people were panic-stricken, but there was no serious damage.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

## LEAVES FOR TASMANIA.

ADELAIDE, July 17th.  
The Prince of Wales left to-day for Tasmania.

## MR. BRAND WHITLOCK.

## BELGIAN TRIBUTE.

BRUSSELS, July 18th.  
The President of the Senate and the Chamber proceeded to the United States Embassy and handed Mr. Brand Whitlock a presentation box by Parliament as a token of gratitude. The President of the Senate, in a message, described him as "the great friend of Belgium."

## SCOTTISH SPORT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]  
AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

June 9th.  
After an interval of eleven years, Muirfield, the course of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh golfers, is housing the Amateur Championship. The last Championship in East Lothian, it may be recalled, produced one of the greatest finals in golfing annals: it was only on the 36th green that Mr. Robert Maxwell shook off Captain C. K. Hutchison. With the exception of Westward Ho, Muirfield is the youngest of the Championship courses. Typically it is of the seaside variety. To all appearances the course is a simple one, even uninteresting. But that is only until you begin to chase the ball round the links. Then you have it very firmly brought home that Muirfield represents a real good test, indeed a severe test, of a man's power to play the Royal and Ancient game. Of course it has been specially prepared for the Championship, its difficulties have been "improved," and they include what Captain Hutchison describes as "a shower of bunkers."

## THE OPENING ROUND.

As an exhibition of first-class golf, play in the first round was disappointing. Only half the entrants were engaged, the others having been, and the really interesting encounters were few in number.

## THE MOST NOTABLE OCCURRENCE, though it hardly came as a surprise, was the defeat of Mr. Robert Harris by Mr. Carl Bretherton, the Irish Open Champion.

Bretherton has wisely dropped his handkerchief stunt, but he is the same painstaking golfer, careful, cold, and calculating, whom nothing can unnerve. If he did not play brilliant golf, at least he played with great steadiness. Mr. Robert Maxwell also won through against Mr. Sydney Fry, the billiard champion. Still he was not the Mr. Maxwell who won here so grandly eleven years ago. Mr. M. W. Seymour, Abe Mitchell's half brother, did not play to the reputation he has achieved; he is not accustomed to crowds, and was obviously suffering from nerves. He got through, with little to spare, against a man who was nobody in particular. In appearance, Mr. Seymour is remarkably like Mitchell. He hits a long ball and "straight," and there is a crispness of the professional in the way he plays his iron.

The defeat of five out of six Americans may give a rather flattering impression of British golf, but the contingent is legislative rather than competitive. Three of the five—Messrs. Byers, Walker, and Weeler—are delegates sent over to meet the St. Andrews representatives. Probably on the handicap basis they would not be eligible to compete in this Championship; they are playing by courtesy; and they say that they appreciate the honour very highly. The only survivor of the half-dozen was Mr. S. G. Stienkey, who had a substantial win in his match.

Mr. K. B. Symington, Troon, distinguished himself by beating Mr. F. W. L. Weaver, one of the Hoylake crack. Other notables who fell included Mr. J. Freer Myles, an old Oxford captain; Mr. Bernard Darwin, and the Indian golfer, Mr. H. S. Malik, who went down after the keenest struggle of the round. His victor was Mr. T. F. Ellison, of Royal Liverpool, who performed so well at Glenageary, and is counted the most promising of the young members at Hoylake. Mr. C. B. Macfarlane, the old Prestwick golfer, went out to Mr. Geoffrey Tweedale, Wilmale; the difference between the two being largely a matter of putting. Mr. John I. Scott, Cardross, was beaten by Mr. T. Heads, jun., Northumberland; and here also it was the putting that decided the matter—SECOND AND THIRD ROUNDS.

In the second day's play in the Championship a great figure disappeared with the defeat of Mr. Robert Maxwell by Mr. John Gordon Simpson, a Forfarshire representative, who put in a remarkably fine lot of golf, and won on the 18th hole.

Mr. Gordon Simpson had also to go to the same green with Mr. K. B. Symington, Troon, a player who is steady and is not easily perturbed. Mr. Harry Braid, the eighteen-year-old son of the famous Scottish professional, was beaten by a Walton Heath player in Mr. Holderness, but not before we saw him making a great fighting bid for supremacy in the fashion of his father. Indeed he is not only like his father in build and style, but is reminiscent of him in many of his strokes. In every way he is a dour fighting Braid. Mr. Seymour, the other formidable young Forfarshire golfer, from the South, joined Mr. Braid in the ranks of the defeated, but he too made a hard fight for promotion.

Mr. J. M. Tennant, West Kilbride, the old Merchistonian, has hitherto been more prominent in Rugby and cricket circles, but he played some great golf in this his first championship. At the fourteenth hole rather an unfortunate incident occurred; in his tee stroke, which was off the line, his ball struck Mr. G. C. Manford, the Edinburgh player, on the forehead; fortunately there were no serious results, though Mr. Manford got a nasty knock. Mr. R. A. Gardiner, the best known of the American players, and Mr. Nelson Whitney, got through their two matches with nothing to spare. Mr. T. D. Armour, Lothianburn, had an unexpected easy win with Mr. Bretherton; but in his second match went down before Mr. Ian Munro, Strathpeffer. Mr. A. M. Macdonald, Brunthfield Links, disposed of one of the Americans, Mr. S. J. Graham; they proved a well-matched pair, and all the way round never more than a hole divided them. Major Guy Campbell, Royal and Ancient, who beat Mr. H. M. Cairnes at the 18th hole, was disposed of later in the day by the champion, Mr. Jenkins. Mr. E. A. Larsen, champion of 1908, failed to reproduce anything like pre-war form, and went out. Another ex-champion, Major Barry, met with more success, and defeated one of the Muirfield school on his own ground.

## THE SCOTTISH LADY CHAMPION.

The first honour of the Scottish Ladies' Championship after the war could have no better recipient than Mrs. J. B. Watson, who has golfing connections with Edinburgh and Eile, and before the war played well as Miss Charlotte Stevenson. None of the competitors at Cruden Bay showed more reliable golf than Mrs. Watson, who has conjoined with steadiness in driving and putting a marked improvement in the use of her irons. The signs of an interesting tournament suggest that she will have to defend her title next year, when the venue changes to Machrihanish, against several young promising golfers. Miss Lena Scroggie, the runner-up, is one of these, and it is safe to predict for her a sure place on the Championship roll of the future. She is a powerful hitter, and she strikes the ball with no lack of confidence on the greens. Indeed, even in the crisis of a match, she putted with a kind of George Duncan nonchalance. Miss Montgomery, another young St. Andrews player, made an impressive first appearance.

## THE LOSSMOUTH TOURNAMENT.

At the Lossmouth tournament for £550 in prize money, James Braid, Walton Heath, and Abe Mitchell, North Foreland, divided the first and second awards, which totalled £160. Both professionals played consistently throughout, Mitchell especially being in good form.

## EVENING DISPATCH TOURNAMENT.

Edinburgh Western world their second success for the Edinburgh "Evening Dispatch" Trophy on the Braid Hills. Their team was the brotherly Armour (T.D. and Alec.), R. Mitchell, and Alex. Black.

## CRICKET.

Additional interest has been given to the two chief cricket competitions by recent results. Forfarshire by drawing with Aberdeenshire have jeopardised their prospect in the Scottish Counties Championship; while Perthshire, their great rivals, improved their position by overcoming Stirling County. This seems to indicate that the Championship is not to be the two-club affair it was once feared. The complexion of the Western Union Championship has also taken another hue; Polce, by reason of their smart win and the discomfiture of Uddingston by Ayr, now go to the top of the table. A strengthened West of Scotland secured their first win.

In the Capital, Carlton, in their match against Grange, had to play all they were worth to maintain their unbeaten certificate, and were only saved by the intervention of time.

In the Border League, Dr. T. P. Herriot, playing for St. Boswells against Selkirk, hit 103 runs.

Grange, 225 for 7; Carlton, 118 for 7. Clackmannan Co., 164, Stewartonians, 74.

Perthshire, 235 for 5 closed; Stirling Co., 154.

Forfarshire, 221 for 9 closed; Aberdeenshire, 138 for 6.

West, 78; Kilmarnock, 56.

Polce, 119; Drumpeffer, 24.

Ayr, 82; Uddingston, 53.

Edinburgh Academy, 261; Fettes, 84.

Edinburgh University, 127 for 6; Wintonians, 102.

THE VERKHNE-UDINSK GOVERNMENT.  
VIEWS OF AMERICAN MILITARY OFFICER.

That the troops of Russia, particularly those connected with the Volunteer Army, are well trained and well disciplined is the opinion of Major Kolby, of the American Railway Corps, as expressed to the Central Information Bureau at Vladivostok. Major Kolby obtained the impression that the Russians would settle down to normal conditions only after all foreign troops had been withdrawn from that country. He confirms the atrocities of the Semenov forces but stoutly defends the Verkhne-udinsk Government. Major Kolby left for the United States on June 20th, after service with the American troops in Transbaikalia.  
"I had a chance to speak with the leading members of the Verkhne-udinsk Government," said Major Kolby before leaving Vladivostok. "They told me that their chief aim was to free the Russian territory from foreign troops and to thus give the Russian people all opportunity to adjust their lives to the new conditions; in their own words, I fully endorse this view but I know nothing of the attitude of my own Government. Our engineers are leaving for the States on June 20th but I for one, hope to visit this country when normal conditions are restored. I am confident the Russian people are able to put into their life all the principles for which they stand, but not with foreign interference."  
Major Kolby continued, "when I was in Verkhne-udinsk, with ten other officers, the Partisans began their attacks against the Semenov forces. The town was captured at 3 o'clock in the morning of March 4th and martial law was declared that night. After a few days, however, perfect order had been restored in the city. Regarding the many rumours of Bolshevik atrocities I have heard nothing. I know of only one case of even so much as an arrest and this was in the case of the station-master at Verkhne-udinsk who was soon released. I must confirm the atrocities done by the Semenov forces, however. The reports that they murdered and took prisoner about 3,000 people are absolutely true."  
"The Reds treated us well and we were accorded full freedom. At the time of the arrival of the Reds there was a shortage of foodstuffs, because of the refusal of the Partisans to sell anything for the Kolchak roubles. But the question of money was soon settled. Foodstuffs were in greater quantities than before. A card system was soon introduced and we were on the same footing as were all the other citizens. A great shortage of medicine is felt now for the typhus epidemic has been very bad."

## PARTIES ON MOUNTAIN OF DEAD.

## PARISIANS INDIGNANT AT REVELS OF NEWLY RICH.

The Paris correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* writes:—Descriptions of revelling tourists on battle-fields at spots sanctified by France's soldier-dead are continuing public wrath at a high pitch throughout the nation.

"Champagne parties" on "the Mountain of Dead" at Hartmann's Wellerkopf, and hilarious scenes over other sacred ground of the late war, are charged against "newly rich tourists" by M. Andre Fribourg, member of the Chamber of Deputies.

"The time has arrived to end scandals which are the result of quickly-acquired fortunes," M. Fribourg declared. "During the past few days dozens of affairs have multiplied. Newly-rich are touring the battle-front carrying their perverted curiosity to the very shadow of the Cross. Quarts of champagne are drunk in dugouts, the walls of which witnessed agonies, and now resound to drunken laughter. A young contractor who made 150 million francs during the war, while his comrades defended the life of the country, danced on the summit of Hartmann's Wellerkopf, the top of a mountain of dead."

Waiting to open the doors of automobiles, before tango parties, are ex-soldiers wearing the Croix de Guerre or Medaille Militaire, and while these orgies continue, hundreds of blind, wounded and needy heroes wait vainly for payment of pensions.

## TOKYO-YOKOHAMA HIGHWAY.

## IMPROVEMENT SCHEME TO BEGIN THIS MONTH.

The work of improvement of the highway (kokudo) between Tokyo and Yokohama is planned to begin this month. The most important part of the work will be in the building of two bridges, one over the Rokugo River at Kawasaki and the other and smaller one over the Tsurumi River at Tsurumi.

These new bridges will be of reinforced concrete and will be suspension bridges. This will be the first time this form of bridge has been built in the Orient. The bridge at Kawasaki will be 1,648 feet long and the width will be 48 feet, divided into nine-foot sidewalks on either side with a 30-foot wagon-road in the centre.

The estimated expense of the bridges is ¥840,000. Construction will begin early in August and it is expected that two years will be required for completion.

## JAPANESE CITY OF OLD PEOPLE.

The town of Ocura is famous for the Ocura cloth which it produces, but beneath this there is another feature of the town which is worth noticing. It is a town of 40,000 people, but among this number there are three men and four women more than 100 years old; eight men and eleven women more than 90 years old; and 46 men and 57 women over 80 years old. Mr. Kisaburo Minami, who is 108 years old, is the oldest inhabitant.





### Four body models.

KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Export Department, 132-134 West 72nd Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.



ASAHI BEER

GRAND PRIZES

ASAHI BEER

ASAHI LAGER-BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED, TOKYO, JAPAN

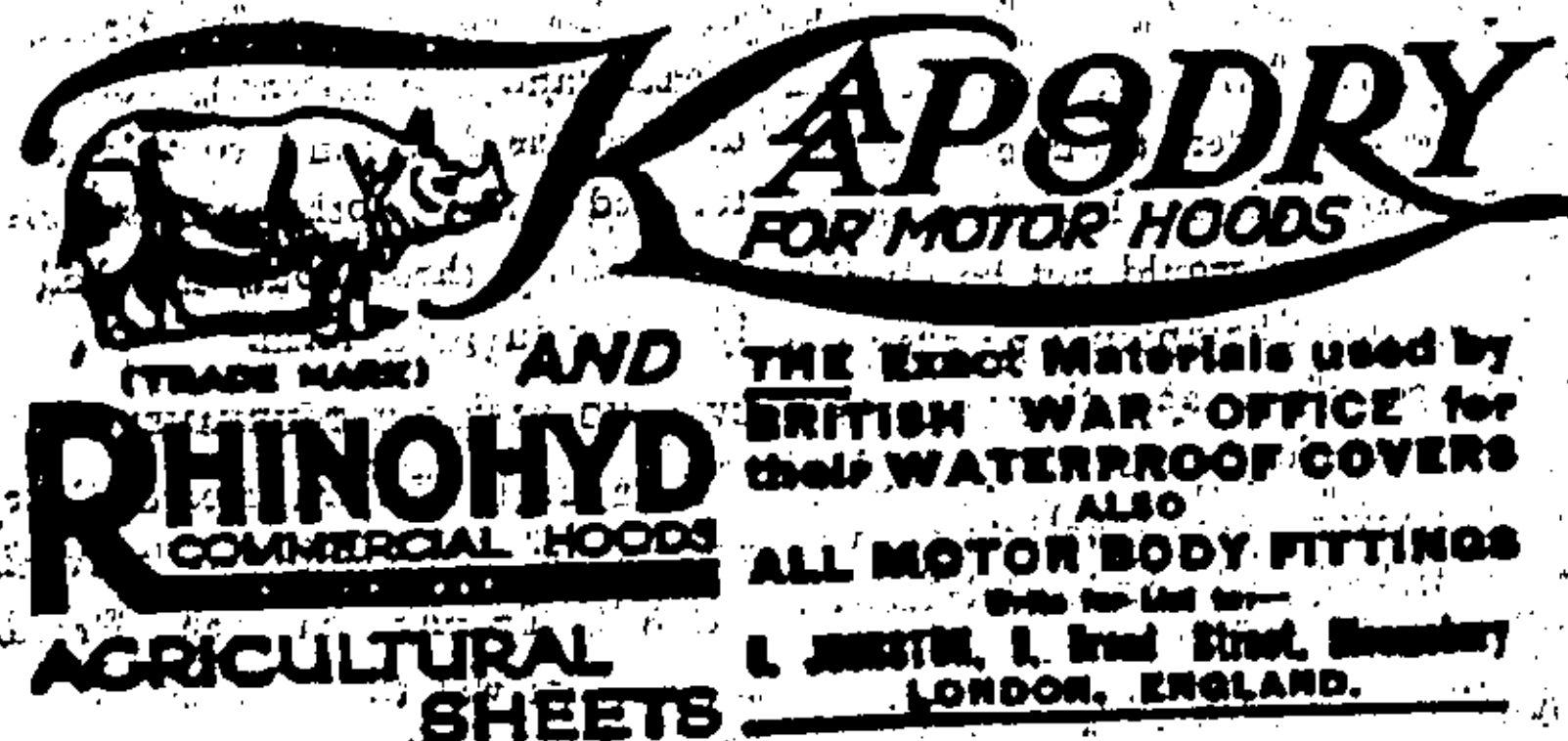
# GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

**STUBBORN COUGHS**  
**BRONCHITIS**  
**WEAK LUNGS**  
**CATARRH**  
**CONSUMPTION**

WILL SPEED UP YOUR OFFICE WORK.

Let us **Demonstrate.**

**ALEX. ROSS & CO**  
25, DES VOEUX RD & GARAGE KOWLOON  
TEL: 27 TEL: K417



to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always well to regard indigestion as a serious menace—for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words:—“It is only indigestion!!” Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that “neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results.” A simple remedy—*your own* which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be “effective and safe”—is *Dr. Williams’ Pink Pills*. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include—biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, failing appetite and other familiar forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to get upon you. You will find that these troubles do really matter! Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health—by taking

# BEECHAM'S PILLS.

**On Foot. So Inflamed Could Not Walk. Red With A Burning Itching Pain.**

"My foot got stung with a nettle, and it began to fester and got so inflamed to such an extent that I could not walk. My foot turned red with a burning, itching pain, and the next day it broke out, and then ran for three days."

"On seeing an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment I thought I would try it. I bought, more, and one box of Soap with one box of Ointment, healed me." (Signed) Mrs. J. Thorburn, Sunwick, Hutton, Eborac-on-Tweed, England.

Clears the pores of impurities by daily use of Cuticura Soap and occasional touches of Cuticura Ointments needed to soothe, soothe and heal.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 8d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free address: **F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 47, Cannon-row, E.C.** London. Also for small orders with price.

Always specify  
**KELWAY'S SEEDS.**  
There is a reputation of  
70 years behind the name.

IMPROVED {Farm-roots}  
Vegetable SEEDS  
{Flower}

Ask your merchant to INDEBT on us and we  
will fill at lowest current prices giving prompt  
attention and despatch.  
Send cash and avoid delay.

---

**KELWAY & SON.**  
Wholesale seed growers.  
LANGPORT... .. ENGLAND.  
Cable KELWAY, LANGPORT.

A Chinese charged yesterday before Mr. N. L. Smith with the unlawful possession of 50 rounds of ammunition, said that he had just arrived from America, and did not know the local regulation. The ammunition was found on his person when he was searched on the Praya yesterday.

The Magistrate said defendant had no excuse for ignorance, as notices in English and Chinese were posted at every wharf. He ordered the ammunition to be confiscated, and fined the defendant \$50 or in default one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

An elderly Chinese, who said that he had lived many years in America, and had only just returned to Hongkong, was charged with the unlawful possession of a dagger.

He said that he bought the weapon in America as a safeguard against bad characters, and when he came to Hong-kong he brought it with him.

Asked by the Magistrate on whom he intended to use the dagger, the defendant replied "No one in particular."

The dagger was ordered to be confiscated, and the defendant was discharged with a caution.

A Chinese was up before Mr. N. L. Smith yesterday, on a charge of having picked the pocket of a Chinese constable in 'miff', profiting thereby to the extent of 20 cents. No sooner had the thief started to walk away when he discovered that he was being followed by his victim. The thief broke into a run, with the other in hot pursuit. His attention engaged by his pursuer, the thief failed to notice a lukong in front of him into whose arms he ran.

The Magistrate, after he had heard the defendant's record as a pickpocket, passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

Before Mr. R. O. Hutchinson, at the Magistracy yesterday morning, a Chinese who had a previous conviction recorded against him, was charged with demanding \$30 from another Chinese with threats. Defendant denied the charge.

Sergeant McFall, who prosecuted, said defendant and another man who was not in custody, met the complainant in Morrison Hill Road, and demanded \$30 from him. Upon the complainant saying that he had no money on him at the time, the defendant was alleged to have given the complainant one week in which to raise the money, or the same time threatening him that if the money was not forthcoming by then, he would be assaulted. At the end of the appointed time, the complainant met the defendant near the Eastern Market, and the latter asked him for the money. The complainant gave him \$4, promising to let him have the balance a few days later. Thereafter, on Sunday, and the defendant demanded the balance of \$26, saying he would wait no longer. The complainant blew a Police-whistle, and the defendant ran. Chase was given, and he was arrested by a Chinese detective.

After the complainant had given evidence, the Magistrate passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour.

Five American sailors, haggard and weakened by privations consequent on two shipwrecks, recently arrived at Honolulu and were sent to San Francisco by Mr. Malcolm A. Franklin, collector of customs who is deputy shipping commissioner there.

The five men belonged to the ship's company of the American schooner *Defender*, which was wrecked in April within four days of sailing for her destination Levuka, Fiji.

When the *Defender* ran on the Pijuan reef, the heavy sea carried away the lifeboat and the officers and crew were forced to quit the vessel in the dinghy. After fourteen hours they reached Ulaanga Island, where, eleven days later, a copra ketch took them aboard. Going into Moea, the ketch struck a reef and her crew and the men from the lost *Defender* were forced to cling to pieces of rigging from dark until daylight, when natives rescued them in canoes.

A Japanese trading schooner took the *Defender's* twice-wrecked crew to Suva, where the Canadian-Abstran liner *Niagara* picked up five of them and took them to Honolulu.

Not only was the Derby run in record time this year, but aviation enabled another record to be broken as pictures showing the finish of the Derby were being taken at Leeds and Glasgow on the evening of the day the race was run. Pictures of the race were taken and despatched by a Napier-engined Aircro machine to Glasgow and Paris. The former machine landed at Tanderston and delivered there photographs which were taken by the motor-car to Leeds, and shown there that evening, and the aeroplane arrived in Glasgow in time for the pictures to be shown in the same place. The journey—a distance of 100 miles—was covered in 4 hours and 10 minutes actual flying time. The Napier engine also proved its efficiency by carrying to Paris pictures of the Derby in time to be inserted in the Continental Edition of the Daily Mail.

JOHN L. THORNTON & CO., LIMITED,  
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS,  
LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND Basingstoke

Shanghai Office: 65, Szechuen Road.

Marine Motors and Motor Boats.  
Motor Lighting and Pumping Sets.  
Shallow Draft Steamers.  
Thornycroft Water-Tube Boilers.  
Thornycroft Oil Fuel System.

Commercial, High-speed and Pleasure Craft.

R. R. ROXBURGH,  
Manager for China

(The Largest Paper Mill in the Orient).

### Promptitude in Execution of Order

# PAPER

Quickest Delivery from Large Stock on hand.

SOLE AGENTS:

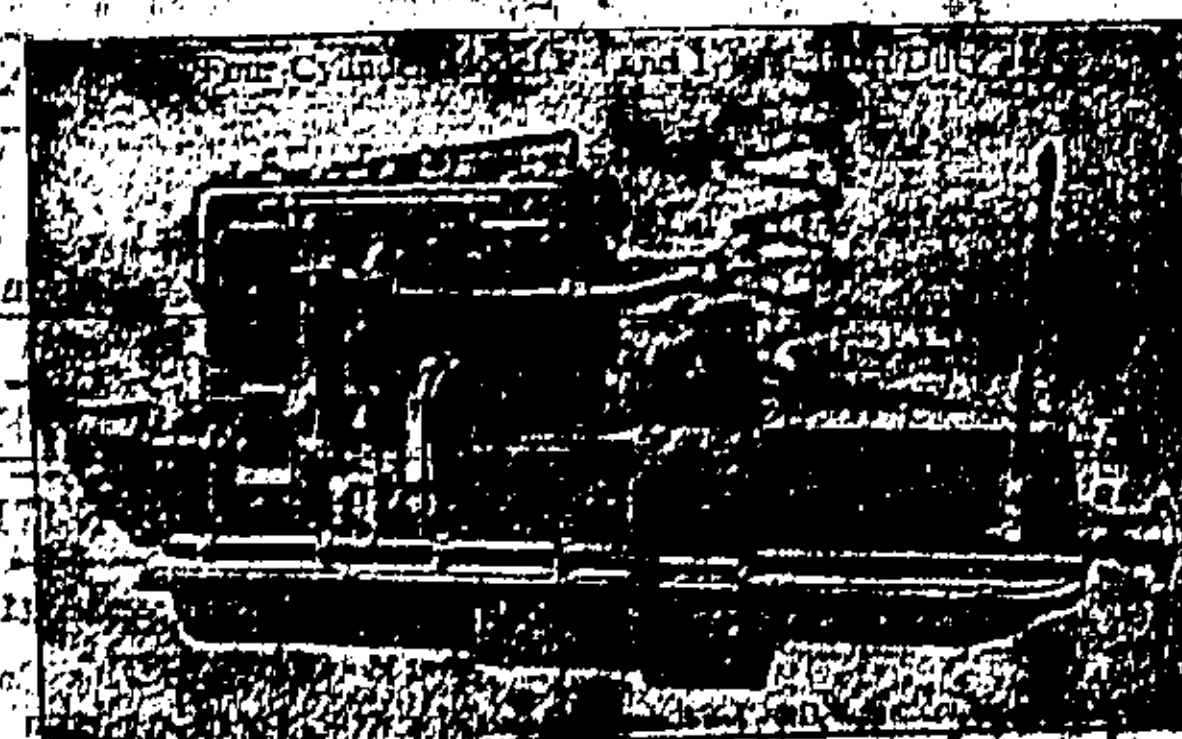
SOLE AGENTS  
**THE FUJI TRADING CO., LTD.**  
(Inc. in Japan).  
**HONGKONG.**

**A CONSIGNMENT  
JUST TO HAND  
INCLUDING**

**NESTLE'S**  
MILK CHOCOLATE—NUT MILK  
CHOCOLATE  
**PETER'S**  
MILK CHOCOLATE BARS (with Toasted Almonds)  
MILK CHOCOLATE  
**CAILLER'S**  
PLAIN (Vanilla Flavour) CHOCOLATE  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. packets.  
ROYALTY BONBONS  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. boxes.  
MONT BLANC  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. boxes.  
SPECIALLY SELECTED  
CHOCOLATE BONBONS

OBTAINABLE AT  
 LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., WISEMAN'S CAFE  
 and other Stores.

# MILLER ENGINES



~~In stock 4, 6, 10 & 20 H.P. Marine Motors.~~

**Manufacturers' Representatives:**

**UNION ENGINEERING CO.**  
York Building. Chât. r Road.



Tickets obtainable at ANDERSON Music Co. or at the door.

**We sell and stock the Best Egyptian Cigarettes**

**Telephone 3559.**



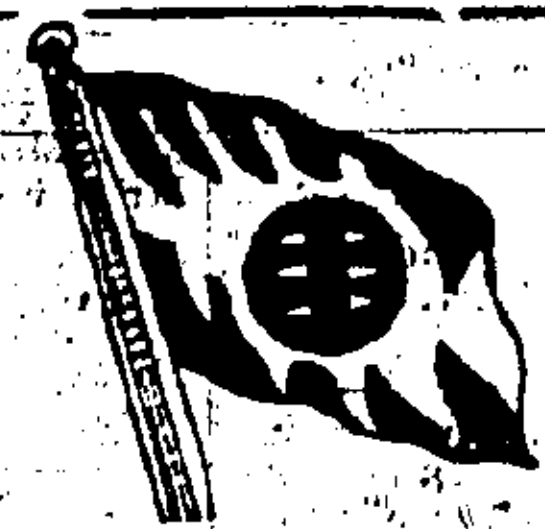
"At a writers' club in New York one two members were discussing as to whereabouts of Mark Twain. No one seemed to know. "One suggested, by way of joke, that they should address a card to him and put on it: "Mark Twain, G. D. knows where!" In a few days a reply came back with just these two words: "I did."

reply	Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
"Ho	Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.

**—TELEPHONE—No. 215**

192 No. H. HODGINS, BOSTON.

**KAWABAKI KISEN KAISHA,**





## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

July 19th.

Kanoo, French str., 739 tons, Capt. Le Poulain, from Haiphong and Eohow, with a general cargo—Lapioque.

Kong Hwa, British str., 1,924 tons, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Seng Soon Hong.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Aki Maru* (Australian line) left Manila for this port on July 19th, and is expected here on July 20th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Nikko Maru* (Australian line) left Nagasaki for this port on July 19th, and is expected here on July 20th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tokoro Maru* (Calcutta line) left Kobe for this port on July 17th, and is expected here on July 20th.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

*Aki Maru*, from Australia, due July 20th.

*Monteagle Maru* (Hamburg line), due August 11th.

*Empress of Asia*, from Vancouver, due July 22nd.

*Kaga Maru* (European line), from London due July 22nd.

*Monteagle*, from Vancouver, due August 5th.

*Nagato Maru*, from Liverpool, due August 5th.

*Shin Maru* (Bombay line), from Japan, due July 22nd.

*Shin Maru* (Calcutta line), due July 22nd.

*Shin Maru*, due July 25th.

*Shin Maru* (New York line), due July 19th.

*Yokohama Maru* (European line), due August 12th.

## WEATHER REPORT.

July 19th, at 15.56.—Warning to Hongkong: Continental depression in Lat. 26 deg. N. Long 115 deg. E.

July 19th, at 12.18.—No returns from Japan and Weihaiwei.

Pressure has decreased slightly over Indo-China, the south coast of China, and the Philippines; it has increased slightly to moderately elsewhere. The typhoon, which entered the coast on the 17th inst. is situated to the north of Canton in the form of a depression of considerable intensity.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 4.21 inch. Total since January 1st, 65.61 inches against an average of 46.32 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. gale, moderating; cloudy, squally, rain.
Formosa Channel	South winds, strong.

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook (No. 1).

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan (No. 1).

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 19th.

	Previous On Date	at 5 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.37	29.33	29.39	
Temperature	82	79	78	
Humidity	91	94	96	
Wind Direction	N.E.	S.W.	S.W.	
Force	1	4	4	
Weather	om	or	or	
Rain	0.68	—	0.28	

Highest open-air Temperature on 19th... 88

Lowest open-air Temperature on 19th... 78

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 20th to 26th, 1920.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Tues.	29	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		0 57	4 8	5 48	2 8
Wed.	30	0 34	6 3	7 04	1 6
		1 38	4 8	6 48	3 0
Thur.	31	2 24	5 0	7 42	1 1
		3 20	4 8	8 2	2 2
Fri.	1	4 26	5 2	8 26	3 6
		5 24	4 8	9 13	5 0
Satur.	2	6 42	5 0	11 52	3 9
		7 42	4 8	1 31	5 5
Sun.	3	8 12	4 0	11 58	3 4

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL-STEEL**  
**PILLS**

A POWERFUL REMEDY FOR ALL FORMS OF BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, COLIC, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BILIOUS SYSTEM.

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL-STEEL**  
**PILLS**

**VETARON**

FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL FORMS OF BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, COLIC, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BILIOUS SYSTEM.

## VISITORS AT HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel	Visitors
Miss Bessie Abbott	Mr. C. M. Leary
Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Allen	Madam Leiria
Mr. C. W. Anderson	Mr. N. H. Leitch
Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Partlett	Miss H. Lillie
Mrs. A. M. Barnicoat	Mr. S. Longfield
Mr. & Mrs. J. Barr	Mr. A. H. Leitch
Mrs. E. R. Bellis	Mr. J. Mainman
Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Benson	Dr. G. W. Maclean
Mr. & Mrs. S. Binney	Dr. O. Marriott
Mr. G. W. Boolsen	Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Matson
Mrs. G. Bonnardel	Mr. J. S. Mann
Mr. W. J. Boschman	Mrs. & Miss Marsh
Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Bost	Mr. C. W. Martyn
Mr. C. Bowenker	Mr. J. F. McKee
Mr. F. P. Brady	Capt. C. R. Meham
Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Brady	Mr. van der Meulen
Mr. J. D. Buchanan	Mr. N. E. Mullen
Misses Bushy (2)	Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Neeson
Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Campbell	Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Nixon
Mr. E. J. Carmichael	Mr. J. E. Nolte
Mr. F. D. Chandler	Mr. O. H. Ochs
Mrs. L. Chapman	Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Pascoe
Miss A. Chapman	Miss N. E. Pepperell
Mr. I. Chapman	Mr. S. S. Perry
Mr. A. A. Claxton	Mr. Felix Pirai
Mr. M. Croncher	Mr. H. van der Plas
Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Daniels	Col. & Mrs. Poirot
Mr. S. R. Davis	Mr. A. H. Porter
Mr. J. E. Doreen	Capt. K. W. Power
Mrs. E. Ferguson	Mr. W. A. Radford, Jr.
Engineer Capt. S. P. Ferguson	Mr. R. C. Rasmussen
Mr. J. S. R. Gardiner	Mr. E. B. Ray
Mr. & Mrs. Grierson & child	Mr. B. Rodenfuhr
Capt. J. W. Harding	Mr. G. B. Ross
Miss E. Harrington	Mr. J. D. Roselymos
Mr. & Mrs. K. P. Haylock	Mr. A. S. Schwartz
Miss L. Here off	Mr. O. Wohl Schroeder
Mr. H. K. Hochschild	Mr. W. Shaw
Mrs. E. Jack	Capt. T. Sigelund
Mr. W. Jackson	Mr. K. P. Smith
Mr. W. G. Jackson	Capt. A. H. Smith
Mr. W. Jacobsen	Mr. A. S. Sorenson
Mrs. E. B. Jones	Mr. A. H. Tait
Mr. & Mrs. Karanjia	Mr. H. C. Taylor
Mr. F. L. Kirchner	Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Templeton
Mr. E. Klemmer	Mr. C. C. de Vries
Mr. C. C. Lasher	Mr. & Mrs. W. Wardell
Mr. & Mrs. C. Lauritzen	Mr. J. H. F. White

Peak Hotel	Visitors
Capt. Archer	Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Joly
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Ashton	Mr. R. W. Lee Jones
Mr. & Mrs. O. Bird	Sir Ellis Kooroela
M. & Mrs. D. K. Blair	Mr. Kasperen
Mr. R. Blacking	Mr. Konolevsky
Mr. & Mrs. Oliver F. Breakspear	Mr. L. A. Loring
Mr. G. G. Bridger	Mr. B. L. Lawrence
Mr. G. E. Bridger	Capt. & Mrs. Lenton
Capt. & Mrs. Carson	Mr. R. L. Logan
Major & Mrs. J. L. Carter	Mr. J. D. Lloyd
Mr. G. F. Cayville	Col. I. A. Nicholson
Mr. H. Chatham	C. G. G.
Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Church	Mr. C. C. Macnamar
Mr. S. N. Clark	Mr. P. C. Mainland
Mr. & Mrs. F. Cockburn	Mrs. J. W. Mayhew
Mr. C. H. Cole	Mrs. McAlister
Mrs. Cormack	Capt. H. S. Mills
Mr. L. A. Cosart	Capt. Wouth
Mr. R. Crawley	Mr. H. H. Nott
Mr. D. C. Cully	Mr. A. Porter
Mr. D. F. Cuttill	Capt. K. Powers
Mr. L. J. Davies	Mr. T. S. Robinson
Eng. Comdr. W. Dawon	Mr. H. W. Roger
Mr. & Mrs. Dick	Mr. C. E. Sandstrom
Mr. & Mrs. John Duncan	Maj. & Mrs. Sanders
Mr. & Mrs. Eastman	Mr. O. F. Savage
Mr. G. E. Elman	Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Mesman Schulte
Mr. A. V. Farmer	Mr. P. P. Shaw
Mr. J. Farmer	Mr. H. Schubole
Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Hale	Mr. & Mrs. L. Grant
Mr. B. C. Hale	Mr. A. F. Day Smith
Mr. D. Hall	Mr. H. Spicer
Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax, C.B.E.	Mrs. & Miss Stubbs
Major Harding	Mrs. C. A. Swan
Mr. C. J. B. Hallstrom	Mr. J. P. Swindells
Mr. & Mrs. Hen	Mr. & Mrs. W. Sylvester
Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Hobson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Syrett
Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth	Maj. Gen. F. Ventres
Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Holmes	Mr. G. T. Walegrave
	Mr. B. H. Weller
	Mr. F. M. Weller
	Mr. R. P. Williams
	Mr. A. Wilkinson
	Mr. & Mrs. Winfield
	Mr. Marshall Wood
	Maj. R. B. Young

King Edward Hotel	Visitors
Mr. B. Almond	Mr. Manuk
Mr. W. F. Barnes	Mr. D. H. Martin
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Baum	Mr. Mattingley
Mr. F. E. Beck	Mr. E. May
Mr. B. H. Bevan	Mr. J. H. N. Mody
Mr. & Mrs. W. Budge	Mr. & Mrs. Morrison
Mr. H. B. W. W. Clark	Mr. & Mrs. McIntyre
Mr. J. C. Clark	Mr. & Mrs. McMurray
Mr. Choi Saine	Mrs. J. F. Nicoll
Master Choi Shing	Mr. H. C. Oldell
Mr. E. G. Coomes	Mr. W. C. Passmore
Mr. T. E. Culane	Mr. & Mrs. Fardee
Mr. G. P. Curry	Mr. & Mrs. Fearman
Mr. J. Drefuss	Mr. A. Pollock
Mr. G. H. Evans	Mr. J. W. Pritchard
Mr. C. Edgar	Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Richardson
Mr. W. A. Eustace	Mr. H. E. Scriver
Mr. Eymen	Mr. E. Senders
Mr. R. Filgate	Mr. C. Shaw
Mr. J. Farrell	Dr. A. B. Spillane
Miss Farrell	Mr. D. Steel
Mr. F. Fielden	Mr. & Mrs. Stewart
Mr. V. Ferguson	Mr. & family
Mr. & Mrs. Gregory	Mr. F. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. Gregg	Mr. F. C. Todd
Mr. H. Harrison	Miss E. G. Travers
Mr. E. Heacock	Mr. & Mrs. W. Under
Mrs. J. Johnston	Mr. C. T. Watering
Mr. W. B. Kamen	Mr. G. E. Wetton
Mr. & Mrs. Kelman	Mr. S. Zora
Mrs. Kilbe and child	
Mr. W. A. Knight	
Mr. & Mrs. Loubek	
Mr. & Mrs. Lovegrove	

Palace Hotel	Visitors
Mr. C. W. Alexander	Mr. J. T. Manix
Mr. Benham	Mr. A. Marks
Mr. W. Brodwin	Mr. & Mrs. T. Matthews
Capt. T. Brown	Mr. E. Nichols
Mr. M. Costello	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. O'Brien
Mr. C. J. Farrell	Mr. J. U. Park
Mr. H. Harvat	Mr. J. Robertson
Mr. J. Jack	Mr. G. A. Seale
Mr. B. Jemchoon	Mr. J. Smith
Mr. W. E. Kirby	Mr. & Mrs. S. Skerkey
Mr. V. O. Lebrun	Mr. & Mrs. C. E.
Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Leigh	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. White
Mr. J. T. Magnin	Mr. J. C. White
Mr. A. Marks	
Mr. S. McKinlay	

## CP O S

## SAILINGS

## HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moj) Kobe &amp; Yokohama)

STAMPEL FROM HONGKONG VANCOUVER

Ship	From	Date
Empress of Japan	Hongkong	July 20 Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	Hongkong	July 29 Aug. 16
Monteagle	Hongkong	Aug. 12 Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Hongkong	Aug. 26 Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Hongkong	Sept. 14 Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Hongkong	Sept. 23 Oct. 11
Monteagle	Hongkong	Oct. 26 Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Hongkong	Nov. 9 Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Hongkong	Nov. 18 Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Hongkong	Dec. 18 Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here will cover all such reservations.

Fares and other information please apply

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 141. Cable address: C.P.O.S.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LD.

## STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

## NEW YORK

via Panama Canal.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE" on or about 29th July

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

For SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" on or about 4th August.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" on or about 31st August.

For BRINDISI, VENICE &amp; TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA &amp; DANUBE PORTS.

via SINGAPORE, PENANG &amp; COLOMBO

S.S. "PILSNA" on or about 9th August.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" on or about 8th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" on or about 3rd October.

## NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between

## JAPAN, HONGKONG &amp; JAWA.

For JAPAN

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 26th July.

For JAWA

S.S. "RIOJUN MARU" sailing on or about 31st July.

## OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Service Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CAIRO.

in conjunction with the

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents.

110

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" &amp; "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 11th.

A.L.S.O.

S.S. "WEST MINGO" Last half of August for Baltimore, via Manila and Suez Ports.

## HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "JACOB" Wednesday, July 31st, for Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Hongkong.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mandarins.

Cable address "PACIFIC MAIL."

Telephone 141.

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE &amp; VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai &amp; Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul Railways.

TOYOHASHI MARU (calling Manila) ... Sunday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila) ... Monday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Thursday, 30th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles.

ITO MARU ... Thursday, 29th July, at Noon.

ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 10th Aug., at Noon.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 30th Aug., at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

LIVERPOOL &amp; MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 22nd July, at Noon.

AWA MARU ... Friday, 23rd July, at Noon.

MELBOURNE &amp; SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez Canal.

TOKIWA MARU ... Tuesday, 30th July, p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta,

Durban &amp; Cape Town.

PENANG MARU ... Monday, 9th Aug.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHIN MARU ... Friday, 23rd July.

CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 25th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama



## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

FOR HAVANA AND NEW YORK  
via Panama Canal.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA  
PELAGON BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and  
CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.  
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & HAMBURG ... KATHLAMBA ... 20th July.  
LONDON ... KANSAS ... 10th Sept.  
LONDON ... SWAZI ... 20th Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to  
the undersigned.

or to REX &amp; Co., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
General Agents.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail

SWATOW and BANGKOK ... "CHINHUAI" ... On 20th July, 11 A.M.  
 AMOY, BRANIGAL & PUKOWA ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 20th July, 4 P.M.  
 WHARF, CYGO, N'CHUANG & TAI ... "HULCHOW" ... On 21st July, 4 P.M.  
 SHANGHAI ... "SHIRIANG" ... On 22nd July, Noon.  
 SHANGHAI and TUNGTAO ... "YINGCHOW" ... On 24th July, 4 P.M.  
 MASILA, CELEU & LOILO ... "YAMING" ... On 3rd Aug., 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS, and CARGO.  
 Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and  
 State-room. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai (three  
 weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all  
 Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding  
 the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.  
 For Freight or Passage apply to—  
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good  
accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms  
and Saloons and Excellent catering.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days.)  
 "HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. O. Passmore ... TUESDAY, 20th July, at 3 P.M.  
 "HAIHONG" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... FRIDAY, 23rd July, at 3 P.M.  
 "HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... TUESDAY, 27th July, at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Manager.

## NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF ORAN" ... via Suez ... 27th July.  
 "BIRMINGHAM CITY" ... via Suez ... 27th Aug.  
 "NINGBO" ... via Suez ... 30th Sept.  
 "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... via Suez ... 10th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG and CANTON RESS & CO. CANTON.

## P. &amp; O. - BRITISH INDIA.

## AFRICAN AND EASTERN &amp;

## AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DEVANHA"	8,100	23rd July Noon	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALIAN"	8,000	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	4,800	15th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASTY"	7,400	29th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORILLA"	5,200	28th July 1 P.M.	Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)			
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	31st July Noon	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	20th Aug.	

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"TAKADA"	7,000	25th July	Shanghai & Japan.
"ARABATOON APCAR"	4,500	27th July	Shanghai & Japan.
"EASTERN"	4,000	30th July	Japan direct.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.  
 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's steamers between  
 Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O.  
 Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.  
 All Cabins are fitted with electric fans free of charge.  
 Passengers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
 Parcels measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's  
 Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents  
 regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or  
 advice.  
 Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the  
 Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M.  
 on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days  
 of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims  
 will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
 For Further Information, Passages, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
 MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.  
 25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Lines Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"WHEATLAND" ... About July 25th.  
 "ELDRIDGE" ... About July 25th.  
 "ELKTON" ... About Aug. 10th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"ABERCON" ... About July 18th.  
 "PAWLET" ... About July 25th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Commerce points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478.

Fifth Floor, HONG KONG MESSROUS.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"  
14,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS, AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"  
July 19th, July 22nd, 28th Aug.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. B. EYER, Prince's Building, Lee House Street.  
Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1554. Telephone, Freight Dept. and Agent 2161.T. K. K.  
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	Aug. 10th (from Yokohama).
TENYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 11th.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	Sept. 6th.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

## HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA &amp; IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KAISHO MARU	17,000	July 18th.
ANTO MARU	18,500	Sept. 9th.
SEITO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailing, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

[35]

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000 "PAUL LECAT" 22,000 "ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000	On or about 2nd Aug. On or about 16th Aug. On or about 4th Sept.

## ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER

Acting Agent.

Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG

—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" (Call Mar-elles) ... Tuesday, 7th Sept.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Saturday, 15th Sept.

## BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Sunday, 8th Aug.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th Sept.

## BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

"BURMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th July.

"SIAM MARU" ... Beginning of Aug.

## SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"UNNAN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Aug.

## SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service, taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KOHOKU MARU" ... Saturday, 24th July.

## VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

"MANILA MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th July.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Saturday, 21st Aug.

## SAN FRANCISCO &amp; NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd July.

## JAPAN PORTS—Mori, Kobe, Yokohama &amp; Yokohama.

"LUZON MARU" ... Saturday, 24th July.

## KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY. These steamers

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

## TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

"BOHBU MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 &amp; 745.

## LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

HONGKONG

TO

## LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DUPLICATE	AMOUNT	SAILING	AMOUNT
SS. WEST MONTOP	July 25th	SS. WEST MONTOP	July 25th
SS. WEST HIKO	Aug. 10th	SS. WEST HIKO	Aug. 13th
SS. VINITA	Sept. 18th	SS. VINITA	Sept. 15th
SS. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 7th	SS. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 10th

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transshipment required.

Shipside connections with the Baltimore, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office—Los Angeles, Calif. Hongkong Office—Prince's Building, Charter 11.

Branch Office—Kobe, Shanghai, [Manda, Singapore] CHAS. H. RICHARDSON, General Agent for South China.

[463]



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
MANILA	West. Ind.	30th July
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Akt. Maru	30th July
YANGON	Yingchow	31st July
JAPAN	Nikko Maru	31st July
JAPAN	Nikko Maru	31st July
JAPAN	Tokyo Maru	31st July
STRAITS	Kaga Maru	31st July
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Shimo Maru	31st July

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL	Oran	Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
*Swatow and *Bangkok	Chinkun	Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Japan	Tuesday, 30th, 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Island	St. Albans	Tuesday, 30th, 11.15 A.M. Registration noon
Formosa via Keelung, Dairen and San Francisco	West Ind.	Tuesday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy, *Shanghai and *North China	Shantung	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Akt. Maru	Wednesday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Jaco	Wednesday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Wellswet, Chafco and Tientsin	Huichow	Wednesday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Nikko Maru	Thursday, 31st, 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Empress of Japan	Friday, 31st, 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Nikko Maru	Friday, 31st, 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkoti, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Dematha	Friday, 31st, 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday July 29th, at 5 p.m.		
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Huichow	Friday, 31st, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Longgang	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, and North China	Hai Hong	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, L. Marques, India via Dhanushkoti, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Taiwan	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China and Japan, via Kobe	Kaga Maru	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Taiwan	Tuesday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.

\*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY OR HOLIDAYS
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kankong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wuchow	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
	Except Saturday 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.

## THE CHINA &amp; AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY VIA MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS

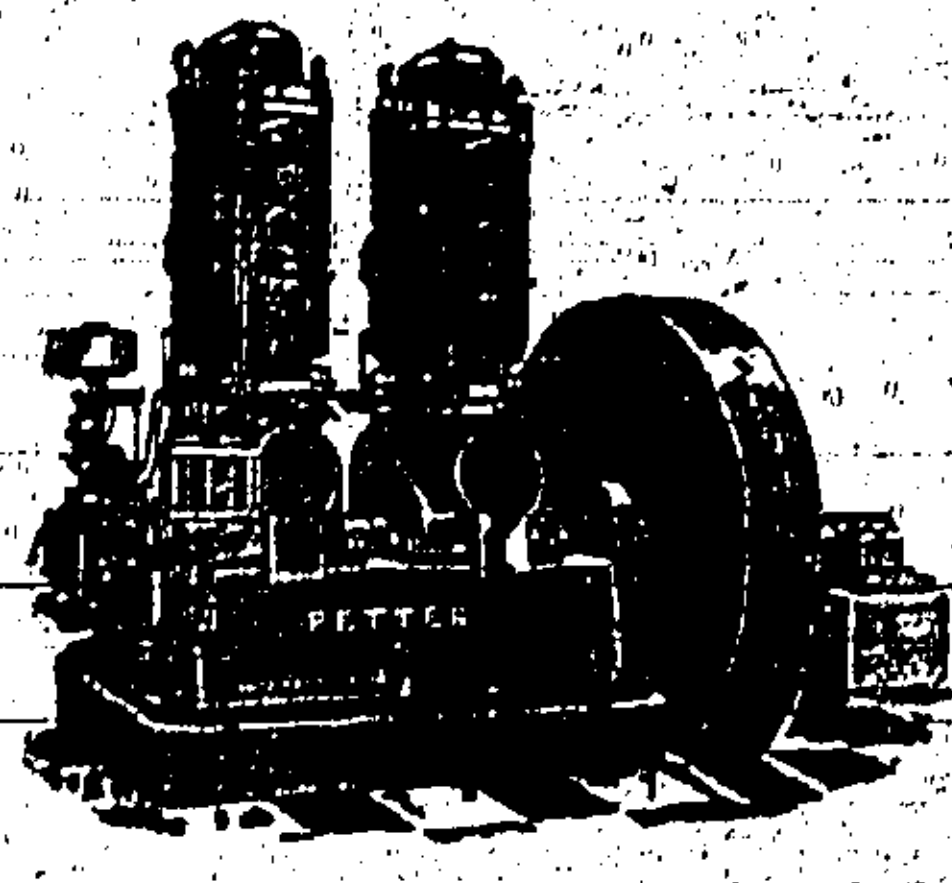
VICTORIA

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.

112 Connaught Road Central.

## VICKERS-PETTER SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINES



**SIMPLICITY—  
RELIABILITY—  
ECONOMY**  
A STANDARD SERIES.  
FOR WORKING ON CRUDE &  
RESIDUAL OILS OR REFINED  
PETROLEUM MANUFACTURED  
FOR BOTH MARINE AND LAND  
USE FROM

100 B.H.P. VICKERS-PETTER SEMI-DIESEL LAND TYPE ENGINE 10 TO 450 B.H.P.

For further particulars apply to—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

## COMMERCIAL.

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London	July 19th
Telegraphic Transfer	3/8
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 3 days sight	3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	3/8 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	3/8 1/2
Documentary bills, 4 months sight	3/8 1/2
On P. & O.	
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
Credit, 4 months sight	90
On New York	
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
Credit, at 60 days sight	73 1/2
On Bombay	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
On Yokohama	
On demand	15 1/2
On Manila	
On demand	15 1/2
On Singapore	
On demand	15 1/2
On Haiphong	
On demand	nom.
On Saigon	
On demand	nom.
On Bangkok	
On demand	57 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying rate	\$ 5.35 n.
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per two	\$36.50
BANK SILVER per oz	58 1/2

## SUMMARY COIN.

	Per cent.
Hongkong	80 cents piece 800 Discount
Hongkong	10 800
Canton	80 800
Canton	10 000 Premium

## BANKS

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.  
Hong Kong, November 2nd, 1919.

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1858.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROOKATT, Manager.  
Hongkong, March 27th, 1920.

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (TAIWAN GIRO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	37,500,000
Reserve Funds	7,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:  
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.  
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karsen, Keelung, Mifung, Nanto, Piman, Shichiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamai, Tohoku, Ake.  
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.  
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

## LONDON BANKERS.

LONDON, COURT, WESTMINSTER AND PARK'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, India, China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, etc.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH, Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH,  
3, Des Vaux Road, Central,  
Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 4.

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000

Bankers:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MILDENHALL, Ltd.  
Branches:  
Bombay Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Rangoon Calcutta Howrah Madras Shanghai Colombo Kandy New York Singapore Delhi Karachi Penang Galle Kote Bharu Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. C. WILSON, Acting Manager.  
7, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong June 30th, 1920.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$15,000,000
Silver	\$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000

Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR—Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
G. M. DOWELL, Esq. Hon. Mr. J. Johnston.  
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. A. O. LANG, Esq.  
A. S. GUBBY, Esq. W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. F. E. HOLYOK, J. A. HAMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Acting Manager:  
Shanghai—G. H. SMITH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, May 16th, 1920.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital	Fr. 48,000,000
Reserves	Fr. 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Batambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Dairen	Papeete	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Tourane
Hanoi	Ponducherry	Vladivostok

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. BERINDOAGUE, Manager.  
Hongkong, December 1st, 1919.

## THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital	\$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	200,000.00

Directors:  
Mr. PONG WAI TING, Chairman.  
Mr. CHOW SHOU SON, Mr. KAI YING PO, Mr. LI KOO CHUN, Mr. MOH CHING KONG, Mr. FUNG PING SHAN, Mr. WONG YUN TONG, Mr. P. K. KWOK, Mr. CHAN CHING SHOK, Mr. NG CHANG LUK.

Chief Manager:—Kao Tong Po, Esq. Asst. Manager:—L. Tse Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong February 15th, 1920.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000  
PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000  
RESERVE BY THE GOVERNMENT ... F. 50,000,000

Chairman of the Board: Andre Barthelot  
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:  
Lyon Hongkong Yunnanfu  
Marseille Hankow Vladivostok  
Peking Fochow  
Shanghai Canton Swatow  
Tientsin Yokohama  
Hankow Hongkong  
New York London Aitwerp

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London Joint City & Mildenhall Bank Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET-DE-JOURNEL, Manager.  
Hongkong, April 28th, 1920.

## WATERHOUSE LINE.

## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER via Kobe and Yokohama.

"WEST IVAN" ... 30th July.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and further particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY, 3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions, Telephone 3507.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

## THE STEAMSHIP "VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched Beginning of August.

To SINGAPORE PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN.

Telephone No. 157. Agents.

## FOR MAURITIUS &amp; DELAGOA BAY.

## S.S. "LINDSAY MOLLER"

SAILING: ABOUT MIDDLE OF AUGUST.

For PASSAGE & FREIGHT APPLY TO:—

INNES & MANU, AGENTS, 15, WYNDHAM STREET.

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	3rd Aug.	6th Aug.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [421]

## ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

AN AMERICAN BANK.

Capital \$4,000,000.	Surplus \$1,100,000.
----------------------	----------------------

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, U.S.A.

BRANCHES: SHANGHAI HANKOW TIENTSIN CANTON MANILA CHANGSHA PEKING

All Descriptions of banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars, Sterling or France.

American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers Cheques, Sold by us.

Payable Throughout the World.

D. M. BIGGAR, Hongkong Manager.

## THE BANK OF CHINA

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	\$80,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	\$15,775,000.00
Reserve Funds	\$1,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. New York Bankers: Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 3 months ... 3% per annum.  
For 6 months ... 4% per annum.  
For 12 months ... 5% per annum.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.  
Hongkong, February 8th, 1920.

## THE INDUSTRIAL &amp; COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 3, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hankow Branch: Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively. Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.  
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION NO. 1, THERAPION NO. 2, THERAPION NO. 3.

Printed and Published by EYREMAN AUGUSTUS HALL, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 10A, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, London. Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.